THE ELKHORN MERCURY

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Councillors Inspect Roads

Mr. A. McGillivray, Highway Commissioner and a party consisting of representatives from the councils of the municipalities of Oakland, Ellice, Birtle, Pipestone and Wallace, and members of the Virden Board of Trade made an interesting trip over the Good Roads system of Wallace on Thursday last. They arrived at Elkhorn about noon and, after lunch, continued their way to the boundary, returning to Virden via Kola. The work accomplished was highly commented on and no doubt will give an impetus to road building in those municipalities represented at the inspection. Prior engagements and short notice of the trip prevented a number of our village representatives from joining the party, Messrs. H. Carscadden and R. Cousins were able to accept the invitation and report enjoyable trip

Wallace Council

The regular meeting of Council of the Rural Municipality of Wallace was held in the Council Chamber, Virden, on Saturday, June 23rd, Reeve Ivens in the chair and all councillors present.

Councillor Chapple made the usual declaration and took his seat as councillor for Ward 2.

Minutes of previous meeting were read, and adopted on motion of Blakeman—O'Neil.

A number of communications were read.

Nelson—Blakeman — That the petition of G. B. Owens and others re cemetery at Kirkella, be received and the clerk be instructed to prepare a by-law establishing a municipal cemetery.—C.

O'Neil—Nelson—That the tender of Crosby & Norris for printing Voters List be accepted.—C.

Swan—O'Neil—That tender of C. Rowley for making baluster posts, 15c. per post be accepted.—C.

O'Neil—Larmer—That Mr. E. Prain be paid $100 per month for his services as Bridge Inspector for the season of 1917.—C.

Blakeman—Nelson — That the Clerk be instructed to get tenders for Dragging Section number boards and that the Reeve and Clerk be a committee to let contract for same —C.

S. A. Button, District Engineer for the Good Roads, attended on several points re dragging etc.

G.F.S. Allinson, Weed Inspector, attended and reported on the progress of his work.

E. George attended and laid an account of damages done by A. R. Boivin, contractor, by burning scrub. The Clerk was instructed to send the account to Messrs. Boivin for settlement.—C.

Mr. Karl Winkler attended and explained his reason for resigning as the weighmaster of Harmsworth scales.

Nelson—Blakeman—That the resignation of K. Winkler be accepted.—C.

Larmer—Chapple—That we give H. Cutfield permission to install a gasoline tank or Bowser Pump on the street at Hargrave.—C.

Nelson—Blakeman — That we Boys and Girls Club at Elkhorn be granted the sum of $25.—C.

(Continued on back page)

CANADA'S BIG HOLIDAY

Jubilee of Confederation is well observed at Elkhorn

A Patriotic, Union Sunday School Picnic Attracts Big Crowd which Thoroughly Celebrated Dominion's Birthday

As a prelude, one must say that the committee responsible for the "Patriotic S.S. Picnic" held on the Roger's estate, Monday afternoon, merit great praise for planning an event which so thoroughly marked the Dominion's 50th Birthday. It was a most fitting conclusion to the loyal, spiritual services which were held in our village churches in observance of "Dominion Day" Sunday July 1st.

The morning of the second opened auspiciously although rather noisily on account of the boisterous action of a former Ontarian who notified the sleeping villagers that daylight was at hand by creating several loud explosions of black powder (this it is understood is a prevalent mode of procedure in parts of Ontario). After becoming wide awake people began to show signs of preparations of a holiday nature —baking, sandwich making, tidying up the kids, car washing and decorating, each being accomplished expertly by those to whom the tasks were alloted, so that by the time set for the picnic everything was ready.

It has been estimated that at least 50 car loads of children and adults were taken to the grounds and in addition many old time means of transition were brought into use with the result that approximately 500 from town and district were congregated to enjoy a good time and demonstrate just what "British Crowned Democracy" really is— sociable fraternizing, untrammelled by belligerency; a true love of God; the Empire and respect of fellow men.

There were methodists, presbyterians, anglicans and other denominations in attendance in addition to the band which creditably accomplished its share of entertainment. Baseball, of course, was the predominating attraction, the two principal games being between the "P" and "M" boys which produced lots of good ball talent and although "honors were even" the "M's" had a few runs to spare when they retired from the diamond. The "P" and "M" girls then staged a fast game, the score of which has never been revealed, this game was even more exiciting than the first. Tennis, and quoits also had their share of followers and gave considerable pleasure.

Naturally supper was no mean item on the program and a huge quantity of nourishing food was devoured with avidity.

The crowd being much refreshed, the committee resumed the sport program by lining up the cars to be judged for decorations. As the many pictures which were taken will prove, the 25 cars "parked" made a most pleasing spectacle and the two most elaborate won prizes: 1st, Rod. Goodwin; 2nd, W. E. Crawford. Mayor Mooney, in announcing the judge's decision gave a terse patriotic address and called for the expression of the the assembly in the singing of "O Canada" response to which was forthcoming in a truly remarkable manner.

As usual the children's races created the necessary amount of excitement and fatigue thereby putting the finishing touch on the afternoon's pleasure. The flag and King were saluted in correct style thus cementing the observance of a day which will be historically referred to in the next generation.

Prize Day at Indian School

Last Friday was a red-letter day in the lives of the pupils of the Industrial School when those who had worked hard and faithfully for a whole year, were given their rewards.

When the pupils and guests had assembled, Principal Wilson, who presided in his usual happy manner told this story in his opening remarks:—"A Sunday School scholar was once asked what a diocese was he replied—A diocese is a collection of churches with a bishop on top. Mr. Wilson said he hoped if any of his pupils were asked what an Industrial School was, they would reply that it was a home where they were kindly treated and where they learned to be useful to themselves and the world in general. He then called on the Rev. M. Findlay, Rector of St. Mary's, Virden, to present the diplomas to those pupils who were honorably discharged, and the prizes for school and farm work etc. Mr. Findlay said he had had the pleasure of personally inspecting the whole of the school, and that he had seen several Industrial Schools elsewhere but that in his estimation Elkhorn had the banner school. He was greatly impressed with the happy relations existing between pupils, Principal and the staff. He also mentioned the splendid record the school had in that 31 of its pupils were in khaki. He then presented the prizes, making special mention of the Good Conduct prize.

The Rev. Ledingham was the next speaker. He told the pupils that in receiving their diplomas they were like ships leaving a harbor. They were fully equipped by their years of training in the school and as the ship, they were bound for port, but in their case it was an unknown port. All that they had learned in the school would help them in their voyage through life.

Mr. Ledingham was followed by the Rev. Kennedy. He said that he would like to be able to look ahead twenty or twenty-five years and see what niche or niches in life the pupils who had been through the school would be filling. He was sure, they would reflect credit on the school and its teachings.

A short musical program followed which, judging by the encores was greatly enjoyed. Those contributing were: Miss J. Moore and Mesdames Scotney and Watts.

Miss J. Moore, of Virden, in a very pleasing manner, then presented the prizes to the girls of the girls of the "Busy Bee Society".

Mr. Brotherhood, who was then called upon, briefly empathised how well-behaved and respectful the pupils were, whether on the playground, in town, or in church. Mr. Scotney, on being called upon in his usual jovial manner, handed boquets to the lady members of the staff whose gentle influence, he was sure, had much to do with the excellent pupils. This was briefly replied to by Miss Wilson. Mr. Findlay then asked if he might be allowed to offer a prize for next year, to be given to the pupil who was of the greatest service to the school during the year.

The National Anthem was then sung and after that, as a most pleasing ending to an excellent program, the pupils and their friends enjoyed the ice-cream and cake so generously provided by Mr. W. Barker.

IN EACH DEPARTMENT OF OUR STORE YOU WILL FIND

GOODS SPECIALLY SELECTED

For YOUR USE and COMFORT for the SUMMER WEATHER

Hammocks, strongly made, and new colorings, $2.35 to $7.50 each

Light Summer Waists, Voile and Muslin, all new priced $1.35 to $3.50

White Pique Skirts $2.50 and $1.50

We are also showing a large range of Ladies', Gents' & Boys' Rain and Motor Coats. Our range in price, $4 to $22 will give you an idea of the assortment.

We are showing several lines of Coal Oil and Gasoline Stoves, the most popular being the "Florence" Coal Oil Stove, made in two and three burger style. Ovens to fit each style. These stoves show all new features and, with the low price of coal oil, make summer cooking inexpensive. Every home should have one. Prices $5.00 to $16.00

Seasonable Fruits, Jellies, etc., for the table. Have you sampled our cooked meats?

When thinking of preserving, "Remember"---We have facilities for giving you the choicest at the lowest possible cost.

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PILES Get immediate relief from Dr. Shoop's Magic Ointment.

Has been Canada's favorite yeast for more than forty years.
Enough for 5c. to produce 50 large loaves of fine, wholesome nourishing home made bread. Do not experiment, there is nothing just as good.
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WINNIPEG MONTREAL

Live Stock and Irrigation

Irrigation Closely Linked up With Live Stock and Dairy Industries

Among the organizations for benefitting agriculture in Canada few are taking a more prominent part than the Western Canada Irrigation Association. Owing to the fact that Canada has drawn its settlement mainly from humid countries, the part which irrigation plays in agriculture is but vaguely understood by a large section of the population. The Western Canada Irrigation Association, by means of its printed records and its annual conventions, held in various irrigation centres in the West, has done a great work toward bringing about a better understanding of the part that irrigation can play in the agricultural development of a country like Western Canada.

The development of irrigation communities proves how closely irrigation farming is linked up with the live stock and dairy industries. Speaking before the convention of the Western Canada Irrigation Association last summer at Kamloops, W. T. MacDonald, of the Live Stock Branch of the B.C. Department of Agriculture, laid particular emphasis upon the relationship of irrigation to live stock raising. "A few years ago," he said, "when irrigated lands were being developed rapidly and many new areas were being brought under irrigation, live stock farming seemed to be left out entirely. Under irrigation, with our favorable climate and soil we get very large yields, but those large yields which we get represent the taking from the soil of large quantities of fertility. Even orchard lands take a large amount of fertility from the soil and an apple orchard in full bearing will take as much out of it as 30 bushels of wheat. We cannot go on without replacing this fertility in the soil, and the logical way is to feed some of our crops to live stock."

Mr. MacDonald referred to the rapid growth of the live stock industry in British Columbia, mentioning the fact that last year in the Kelowna district fourteen silos were erected. He emphasized the need of introducing only the better qualities of live stock in the irrigated districts. "You will probably think that we live stock people are egotistical," he said, "but it is only a few years ago when we were almost ashamed to be in a live stock country, but we are now having our innings. We have come back, and this time we have come back to stay. Wherever live stock gains a foothold there you will find prosperity, and there can be no permanent system of agriculture that does not include live stock. In history there has not been such a system, and we can only judge the future by the past."

The relationship of live stock to irrigation will again be discussed at this year's convention of the Irrigation Association, which is to be held at Maple Creek, Saskatchewan, August 1, 2 and 3.

For Building
Up Quickly

probably the very best food you can select is
Grape-Nuts.

It contains the mineral salts and energy values—all the nutriment of whole wheat and barley—digests easily and quickly, and the flavor is delicious.

"There's a Reason"
for
Grape-Nuts

Stimulate Interest In Live Stock

A Circuit of Fall Fairs Through the West Will Encourage Exhibition

The board of the Saskatoon Winter Fair, of which Hon. W.C. Sutherland is chairman, proposes to offer the following prizes at the Winter Fair to be held Dec. 4, 5 and 6, 1917:

Horses $4,605; cattle $2,508; sheep $1,063; hogs $867 and poultry $2,000; total of $11,000. This is an increase over last winter's fair of $5,000 in prize money. The classification is the same as being offered at the Regina fair. This is the first of the Western winter fairs to be held in the fall.

A circuit of fall fairs, consisting of Regina, Saskatoon and Calgary has been formed. This will encourage the exhibitors to show at all three places.

In addition to the regular prizes for registered stock, provision has been made for graded stock, which will permit of all farmers exhibiting.

One of the special features is the boys' calf feeding competition open to boy residents of Canada.

THIN-BLOODED MEN AND WOMEN

Need the Rich, Red Blood Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Actually Make

Thin-blooded people do not remain so from choice but from indifference, in some cases from despair. People who are pale, languid, with palpitation of the heart, some difficulty in breathing and a tendency to be easily tired are suffering from thin blood. They need only the resolution to take the right treatment and stick to it until cured. The remedy that can be relied upon is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. With every dose they make new blood, and new blood means health and strength. The red checks, good appetite, increased weight and strength that follow the use of these pills prove their great value to thin-blooded people. Here is an example: Mrs. J. McDonald, Jr., Hay, Ont., says: "I honestly believe Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved my life. Some years ago I had anaemia, and as I did not realize the seriousness of the trouble I soon became a complete wreck. I got so weak I could hardly walk. I neither ate nor slept well, and could not go up stairs without stopping to rest. At times I had an almost unbearable pain in my back and would have to remain in bed. I suffered almost constantly from a dull headache, and when sweeping if I would stoop to pick up anything I would get so dizzy that I would have to catch hold of something to keep from falling. At times my heart would beat so fast that I would have a smothering sensation. My eyes were sunken and my hands and limbs would be swollen in the mornings. I tried several kinds of medicine without benefit and my friends thought I would not recover. Then I began taking Dr. Wililams' Pink Pills, and before long could see and feel that they were helping me. I gladly continued the use of the pills until I was completely cured and I cannot say enough in their praise, and I strongly recommend them to all run down girls and women."

You can get these pills through any dealer in medicine, or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Not All Gone

Reporter—I am told that your trusted cashier has left the bank.

Bank President—Has he? Thank heaven we have the building to start with again.

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend.

Viviani's Appeal To Canadians

The Great Struggle for the Cause of Justice

Deeply impressive were Viviani's closing words—his direct message and appeal to Canadians. With arms outstretched, he leaned towards the parliamentarians. "Ye Canadians who listen to me," he cried in quivering tones; "ye freemen who sit in this parliament, pray mark my words I realize that you are farther away than we from the battlefields. The roar of guns does not reach your ears. You do not see the return of hosts of wounded men. But, morally speaking, you are just as close as we are to the fray. Confronting one another—you and us—we have autocracy and democracy in a life-and-death struggle. Should, perchance the freemen fail to win, democracy and universal justice will go down to defeat at the same time. It was in the cause of justice that, at all epochs, we drew the sword. It was in the cause of justice that Britain and France, together with their noble allies, entered the war. It is to enable the children of men to enjoy well-assured and prolonged peace that we are fighting."

Looking up to the crowded galleries, peopled by many women, Viviani again stretched forth his arms. "Mothers," he pleaded, "now listen to me. It is for your children's freedom to secure peace and liberty for mankind that a whole generation is giving its life today making the supreme sacrifice. Let pious thoughts accompany those who go to the front. All laudatory epithets have been exhausted. There is nothing left to say in their praise other than that many have given their lives for a sacred cause, and others are still fighting for the salvation of all mankind—fighting for justice, fighting for truth, fighting for right. Their fame and their courage must ever be an immortal example to all men."

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(Free Sample on Request)

Food Shortage in Germany

Three Hundred Thousand Poor Children in Berlin

There is no need to exaggerate the hunger condition of the Fatherland. It is revealed day by day in the press, and the following are a few facts culled from the most reputable papers in Berlin and elsewhere: 125,000 Berlin workers struck as a protest aganist the reduced bread ration; bakers' shop windows were smashed and their contents greedily devoured by famished boys and girls; many towns are prohibiting the arrival of visitors, and it is a crime to smuggle food into such towns; Lanshut, in Silesia, has notified the summer resorts within its jurisdiction that they must not cater for guests this year; and Berlin has set apart $250,000 to defray the expense of sending 300,000 children into the country to obtain nourishment and fresh air. And these facts could be added to by the bushel. In one town no butter has been in the stores for five weeks. In the poor neighborhoods of Munich cheese is no longer on sale. Milk is sold at prohibitive prices. A mother was fined 10 marks for consuming more than a half pint on one day for her family of five.

War as Tuberculosis Cure

Outdoor Life of Soldiery Results in Remarkable Cures

Some months ago the British medical journal told remarkable tales of recoveries from tuberculosis made by British soldiers in France. Now it is interesting to read the opinions expressed at the New York Academy of Medicine that tubercular persons, unless seriously affected, need not expect to be exempt from conscription on account of physical disability. Sir William Osler was quoted to the effect that army life often results in a complete cure of tuberculosis.

Tuberculosis is an indoor disease, a disease that follows man's stupid habit of shutting himself off with glass and walls from fresh air and sunshine. In protecting himself from the elements the human animal has lowered his resistance to his bacterial enemies, until consumption has become the great white plague. War is relieving us of many artificialities and reintroducing us to the kindly elements. Hence the recovery—under otherwise favorable conditions—of the tubercular soldier in the field.

War is entitled to whatever credit is its due. Dr. Osler says significantly: "The military profession is far less dangerous for a person with pulmonary trouble than many occupations of civil life." These many occupations of civil life are crying out to be made as healthful as war.—Calgary News-Telegram.

Reduced by Asthma. The constant strain of asthma brings the patient to a dreadful state of hopeless exhaustion. Early use should by all means be made of the famous Dr. J.D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy, which more than any other acts quickly and surely on the air passages and brings blessed help and comfort. No home where asthma is present in the least degree should be without this great remedy.

Census of Sheep in Manitoba

A complete census of the sheep in Manitoba is being taken by Charles N. Stetson, a sheep and wool specialist, who is touring the province in the interests of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, according to an announcement made recently by Geo. Batho, editor of the agricultural publications for the Manitoba government. Mr. Stetson is also supporting the co-operative wool selling scheme, which is being managed by Provincial Agricultural Department, and is instructing sheep owners how to obtain higher grade fleeces.

WOMAN COULD HARDLY STAND

Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Fulton, N. Y. — "Why will women pay out their money for treatment and receive no benefit, when so many have proved that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will make them well? For over a year I suffered so from female weakness I could hardly stand and was afraid to go on the street alone. Doctors said medicines were useless and only an operation would help me, but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has proved it otherwise. I am now perfectly well and can do any kind of work."—Mrs. NELLIE PHELPS, care of R. A. Rider, R.F.D. No. 5, Fulton, N. Y.

We wish every woman who suffers from female troubles, nervousness, backache or the blues could see the letters written by women made well by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

If you have bad symptoms and do not understand the cause, write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for helpful advice given free.

Conscription in U. S.

Rude and Harsh Measures are Necessary in War Time

In legalizing conscription during the war by an overwhelming majority in both houses congress has exhibited the common sense and the power of quick adjustment which in an emergency Americans can usually be depended on to exhibit. War is a rude and harsh business, and people who decide to wage war must follow up the decision with rude and harsh measures. The authorization of recruiting by compulsion is interpreted by one group as a triumph for democracy and by another as its irretrievable defeat. It is neither. Congress has not accepted the principle of universal military service; it has only adopted the expedient of a selective draft during the war. As soon as the war is over the question as to how American armies are to be recruited will be re-opened; and a new decision will have to be reached based upon international political conditions at that time and the enduring international responsibilities of the United States.—From the New Republic.

The Pill That Leads Them All.—Pills are the most portable and compact of all medicines, and when easy to take are the most acceptable of preparations. But they must attest their power to be popular. As Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are the most popular of all pills they must fully meet all requirements. Accurately compounded and composed of ingredients proven to be effective in regulating the digestive organs, there is no surer medicine to be had anywhere.

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Mr. Merchant:—

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All classes and grades of paper are now from 100 to 400 per cent. higher than they were two years ago. Carbon papers, waxes for coated books, labor, in fact everything that goes into the cost of counter check or sales books are very high in price. Notwithstanding these facts, our modern and well equipped plant for this particular work enables us to still keep our prices reasonably low. Before placing your next order write us for samples and prices, or consult the proprietor of this paper.

We make a specialty of Carbon Back or Coated Books, also O.K. Special Triplicate books. On these, and our regular duplicate and triplicate separate Carbon Leaf Books, we number among our customers the largest and best commercial houses from coast to coast. No order is too large or too small to be looked after carefully.

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We also manufacture Waxed Bread and Meat Wrappers, plain and printed, Confectionery Wrappers, Pure Food Waxed Paper Rolls for Home Use, Fruit Wrappers, etc.

Write for samples of our G. & B. Waxed Papers used as a Meat Wrapper. It is both grease and moisture proof, and the lowest priced article on the market for this purpose.

Genuine Vegetable Parchment for Butter Wrappers

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A Powerful Bomb

Test Shows New Bomb to Be Most Terrible Ever Invented

The most terrible of all bombs, the invention of an American, which was shown recently to a curious house by Representative Tilson, Connecticut, a member of the military affairs committee, continues to be a subject of much discussion in American army and navy circles.

Mr. Tilson said tests had demonstrated the bomb to be the most effective invented and certain to explode six feet above the ground, no matter from what distance it might be dropped by an aviator.

"The bomb explodes horizontally and with a terrific force," said Mr. Tilson. "Fragments go in every direction. The model I have here works only on land; if it strikes water it does not work."

"They said in the official test that the bomb destroyed everything for 300 feet around it. The officers took refuge in a bombproof half a mile from where it exploded, and the bombproof was struck by a mass of fragments and other fragments went over the bombproof at terrific velocity."

"Auntie, did you ever have a love affair?"

"No, child."

"Never had a romance?"

"No. The nearest I ever came to having a romance was once when I went through a match factory."

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Looks Better
Lasts Longer
Easy to use
Best for Shoes
White Cake 10c
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2 IN 1 WHITE SHOE DRESSING
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A Grand Object Lesson

Illinois Town That Is Immeasurably Better Off Without Saloons

The city of Rockford, Illinois, has now a population of 45,401. It was under prohibition for two years from May 7, 1908, to May 7, 1910 when it again became wet. The two years after it became wet as compared with the two dry years showed the following results:

Total arrests under prohibition, 2,681; under license 5,122; arrests for drunkenness under prohibition, 455; under license 1,522; for disorderly conduct under prohibition, 581; under license 750; drunk and disorderly under prohibition 137; under license 424.

Citizens were roused by this startling record and voted again for prohibition, which went into operation in May, 1912; and the city is not likely to abandon prohibition again. Liquor selling has become disreputable and to be associated with it is discreditable. The mayor of the city, which is a manufacturing city, reports in part as follows:

"Rocford is immeasurably better off without the saloons. The man who works, the man who employs him, the merchant, the banker, all realize that this is true. D.S. Conrad, secretary of the Rockford Merchant's and Business Men's Association, told me recently that out of 160 members of his association 153 vote the dry ticket. The reason is obvious. Not nearly so much credit is asked during the dry times, and credit when given is good. Old bills are being paid, and it goes without saying that when a laborer cashes his check in a grocery store, meat market or other store, it goes farther toward supplying his family with the necessities of life than when cashed in a saloon. Our business men have learned this lesson so that I doubt if this generation will ever have to learn it again.

"Employers of labor, with the Workmen's Compensation Act staring them in the face, have found that their men are not as liable to accident in a dry city as in a wet one. Employers of labor have found also that in the severe competition of these times, a man who is not handicapped, the man with brain not clouded by alcohol, is going to render him the most efficient service."

The mayor also pointed to the great increase in savings accounts, the low tax rates, great municipal prosperity, small number of sudden deaths, and finally that the physicians of the city are practically a unit in refusing to prescribe liquor for any cause whatever. H. Arnott M.B. M. C.P.S.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house

London Servant—If you please, ma'am, an official from the government condiment economy board to inspects the cruets!

All mothers can put away anxiety regarding their suffering children when they have Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator to give relief. Its effects are sure and lasting.

Where The Wheat Comes From

"There is land enough in the great hard wheat belt of the prairie country west of the Red River and Lake Winnipeg to produce a very large portion of the world's wheat demand. Scientific agriculturalists say that this is the largest continuous expanse of rich soil on the American continent," says Sir George Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce for Canada.

I was cured of Bronchitis and Asthma by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
MRS. A. LIVINGSTONE.
Lot 5, P.E.I.

I was cured of a severe attack of Rheumatism by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
Mahone Bay. JOHN MADER.

I was cured of a severly sprained leg by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
JOSHUA A. WYNACHT.
Bridgewater.

"Buying Hogs"

Sooner or later the packer and slaughterer are going to buy hogs subject to the post mortem inspection, and the hog raiser who continues to fatten his hogs with tuberculous material should be made to sustain the loss arising from his lack of knowledge, skepticism or indifference.

When the packer buys subject to the post mortem results the intelligent hog raiser will get more for his healthy hogs than he does now, and the careless breeder will get less for his tuberculous hogs, which is as it should be.—Dr. John R. Mohler, Asst. Chief U.S. Bureau of Animal History.

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WATERPROOF COLLARS AND CUFFS
Do away with all Laundry Bills. When they become soiled just wash them with soap and water. No ironing necessary. Suitable for those of the most fastidious taste as they look as good as linen. Ask your dealer for them.
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or stuttering overcome positively. Our natural methods permanently restore natural speech. Graduate pupils everywhere. Free advice and literature.
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COOK'S COTTON ROOT COMPOUND

A safe, reliable regulating medicine. Sold in three degrees of strength. No. 1, $1; No. 2, $3; No. 3, $5 per box. Sold by all druggists, or sent prepaid in plain package on receipt of price. Free pamphlet. Address:
THE COOK MEDICINE CO.
Toronto, Ont. (Formerly Windsor.)

TYPHOID is no more necessary than Smallpox. Army experience has demonstrated the almost miraculous efficacy, and harmlessness, of Antityphoid Vaccination.
Be vaccinated NOW by your physician, you and your family. It is more vital than house insurance.
Ask your physician, druggist, or send for "Have you had Typhoid?" telling of Typhoid Vaccine, results from use, and danger from Typhoid Carriers.
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Six to One Against Germany

A Hard Proposition Ahead of Kaiser Bill

More than half the human race is now ranged in war against the Germans.

The man strength of the Teutonic forces is out-numbered six to one by their foes.

Omit all of India, and the Allies backed by the United States, still have four times the population to draw upon that stands behind the kaiser.

Subtract all the wealth of all the German fund from the wealth of the United States and there still remains more than $50,000,000,000.

American farms grew more than all the farms of Germany, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria combined.

The United States alone can make more steel and all the products of steel than the whole German league.

To pay a year's interest on his share of his nation's debt costs a German thirty times as much as it costs an American.

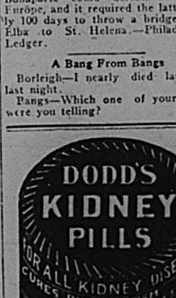
Germany's national debt is now nearly $200 per capita. Ours is only $10.

William Hohenzollern can no more whip a united world than Napoleon Bonaparte could defeat a united Europe, and it required the latter only 100 days to throw a bridge from Elba to St. Helena.—Philadelphia Ledger.

A Bang From Bangs

Borleigh—I nearly died laughing last night.

Bangs—Which one of your jokes were you telling?



WAR WILL CONTINUE LONG TIME IS OPINION OF MANY AUTHORITIES

LORD NORTHCLIFFE VENTURES A PREDICTION

Believes that the War is Just One of a Series, and that Political Upheavals and Revolutions will Occur in Most of Belligerent Countries, and Conditions will Improve

More than a year ago, a prominent Toronto soldier, returning wounded, replied to the question of a bore as to the length of the war: "Well, I don't know how long it will last, but I think the first seven years will be the worst." At the time the retort was made the proper answer was, "Har, har!" Now, there is another answer. Several authorities are predicting a war that will last for two or three years more. The latest of them is Lord Northcliffe, who has been astonishingly correct as regards the development of the war in many phases. He thinks the war will continue for some time yet. In an article he contributes for the New York Tribune he makes a comparison with the American Civil War. He says that in that conflict both sides were unready and that it continued for four years. At the outset it had been expected by some optimists to last for six weeks. He argues that the measure of preparedness is to be considered when the probable length of the war is being discussed. In other words, if the unprepared South against tremendous odds, could last four years, how long can Germany hold out, having prepared for forty years?

When Lord Northcliffe writes for American readers a reasonable discount is necessary. He loves American readers, which is natural for any writer. He also wants American readers to love him, and in the process he will not spare his own countrymen. On the whole, Lord Northcliffe is doing a good work in the United States through the medium of the papers which carry his opinions to the nation. Two years ago his papers were thrown out of clubs and hotels; he was burned in effigy, and was for a few weeks competitor of Hindenburg for the prize of the best-hated man in England. Events proved that his criticism of the British administration was right. His papers were restored to popularity. Soon it became apparent that his criticism had been well-founded. Suggestions he had made were adopted. So, if today or tomorrow he seems to be unduly fond of American methods, we may only hope that if these methods fail, he will not hesitate to speak as frankly to the American public as he did to the British public.

He looks for a long war. He says that the three great events of the war to date have been the wonderful defence put up by France, the entrance of five British nations into the war on the side of England—Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and the minor colonies and India—and the slow arousing of the United States and its entry into the fray. He says in reference to the submarine campaign, that in England they do not take it seriously enough, and that in the United States they take it too seriously. He contends that the submarine cannot win the war. He compares it with the thrust upon Calais and the attack upon Paris. They were, in his opinion, mere secondary thoughts, devised after the grand plan of the German army had failed. The grand plan was the capture of Paris.

Lord Northcliffe says that the war is just one of a series of wars. The submarine campaign he considers a mere phase, and he does not believe that it can achieve anything. Already it has produced a revolution in Russia, an upheaval compared with which the French revolution was a tremor. He believes that other upheavals will follow and that revolutions will continue to accompany the war to the end. In his view it is impossible to conduct such a tremendous and long-sustained war without political revolutions in most of the belligerent countries. He believes, too, what most of us believe, that one of the results of the struggle will be an improvement in the condition of the working classes. They will be contented no longer to accept the wages that were offered them before the war. They will demand greater percentage of the profits which they create. They will get what they demand.

His article is entitled "How the World Shall Kill Its Prussian Cobra," and he asks his readers to imagine that the allies are dealing with a cobra, or, in other words, with a state that will spare no effort to gain its point. A few days ago the Queen of Greece said that her brother was fighting for his dynasty. In the fight he has with him the ruling classes of Germany. They feel that they are fighting for their lives. When a cobra is fighting for its life it is idle to suppose that it will take into account any rules of the game. The recent German order that all hospital ships will be sunk is an illustration of the point raised by Lord Northcliffe. We in Canada have not yet come to this pass. We are fighting for our country, or for our honor, or for democracy, or for representation by population, or for the greatest good to the greatest number, or for some other noble abstraction. We fight well for them. Do we fight as we would fight for our lives? That is how Germany is fighting, and we have to fight the way Germany is fighting before we can beat Germany!—Toronto Mail and Empire.

Maud—Miss Oldun thinks that hotel clerk just lovely.

Ethel—Why so?

Maud—He wrote opposite her name on the hotel register, Suite 16.

Russian Monks to be Sent to the Battlefront

Criminal Prisoners Allowed to Join the Army

All the monks of Russia will be sent to the front to serve in the department of sanitation, according to orders issued by the Russian war ministry. Lay brothers will be recruited as soldiers. Recently the monks demanded equal political rights with the lay population, including the vote, and they have been giving other marked evidences of revolutionary zeal.

Five hundred criminal prisoners in the province of Nizhni-Novgorod have petitioned the government that they be sent to join the army. A special commission has examined and accepted 300 of those who signed the petition.

A novel measure to suppress thievery in the soldiers' barracks has been put into practice in Petrograd. A captured thief was forced to walk along the Nevsky Prospect bearing placards with the inscription: "I stole sugar and shoes from the soldiers." After the ordeal tea was given to him and he was released on his promise to be good. A similar story comes from Bessarabia, where a clerk of the war organization was accused of stealing a horse. A yoke was placed about his neck and he was exhibited on a platform erected in a public square.

The palace of Kshesinskaya, property of the dancer and former favorite of Empress Nicholas, which had served as a stronghold for the adherents of Nikolai Lenine, the radical Socialist leader, is on the point of being surrendered to its rightful owner. After a long process in the courts the keys were delivered to the woman, who was permitted to examine the premises.

Young America Would Lend a Hand

California Youths Would Help to Work Alberta Farms

Following the example of three hundred students of the Illinois Agricultural College, who are now in Western Canada, helping in agricultural operations, nearly 100 stout-limbed boys down in Pasadena, California, would like to come to Alberta for the summer and help out on the farms, says the Edmonton Journal. The physical director of the high school in that city has written to the board of trade asking if there is any need of their services in the Edmonton district or other parts of the province. He says the boys are between sixteen and twenty years of age, and have felt the promptings of war time patriotism to the extent of being willing to offer themselves for farm service wherever they may be wanted most. The fact that Alberta has appealed to them as a first choice is taken as a pleasant indication of the feeling across the line toward this part of allied Canada, and Secretary Fisher will assure the young Californians that their action is appreciated. It is possible, however, that the harvest season in Alberta will be too late to come within the school holiday period, and so the offer may not prove acceptable.

Advertising Aids Canada In Prosecuting War

Expenditure Has Exceeded That of Any Four General Advertisers In Canada

The advertising campaigns conducted by the Canadian government as aids to the successful prosecution of the war were described to the Associated Advertising clubs of the world at the St. Louis convention recently by John M. Imrie, manager of the Canadian Press Association.

"Since the war began," he said, "the Canadian government has conducted seventeen distinct advertising campaigns. During the last twelve months its expenditures on display advertising have exceeded the combined expenditures during that period of any other four general advertisers in Canada. Most of the advertising done was in connection with Canada's war problems."

Mr. Imrie related how the government had advertised in newspapers throughout Canada the food value of Canadian apples and thereby created a market for the large crop of 1914; how, through advertising, a fund of thirteen million dollars for the relief of families of soliders had been raised; and how, by similar means, women had been secured for the manufacture of munitions.

Mr. Imrie continued:

"Soon after the war began it was recognized that one of the most valuable contributions Canada could make to the prosecution of the war would be in the form of food supplies. The problem was to impress upon every farmer in Canada the need of increased agricultural production. The Canadian government was quick to recognize that advertising is the most speedy and most effective means of reaching the people. Evidences of the need of increased production and definite suggestion for meeting the need were presented to the farmers of Canada in a series of large display advertisements."

Life in a "U" Boat

Sea Pirates Do Not Have a Very Hard Time

There is a widely prevalent idea that a submarine being a cramped and dangerous sort of craft, life must of necessity be a hard thing for its crew.

This opinion goes astray in that it leaves out of account the changes which increased displacement has wrought in submersible vessels. Not the least notable of these is a great improvement in living accommodation. So much has this been bettered that the complement of a modern "U" boat are more comfortable at sea, all things considered, than the crew of a Hun destroyer. For while the latter must face bad weather as best they can (when they venture to face it at all) the "U" boat can secure ease by going down until conditions improve. She may "sleep" upon the bottom until the weather moderates, or, if the water be too deep for that, submerge so far that surface wave motion no longer affects her. Her crew need not risk sea-sickness—and they do not!

Admittedly that is only part of the story. One may avoid rough weather and still find life afloat anything but joyful. Such matters as food, living conditions and general environment are factors not to be overlooked, and in all of these the Hun pirate does not do so badly if from general environment we miss out the British navy, which is the one bunch of bitter herbs in Hans the Bucaneer's otherwise passable soup.

One might imagine that being boxed up in a steel cylinder for hours at a stretch subjects him to much physical discomfort. It does not. In fact, so far as the men inside her are concerned, the men of a "U" boat would hardly know whether their craft was awash or submerged were it not for working the machinery that has to be put in motion to get her up or down. Inside her they are quite warm and comfortable, not very hard worked, and able to move and breathe quite freely. For their leisure hours the "U" boat crews have gramophones and a good supply of tobacco.

A long submergence may result in the air in the boat getting somewhat heavy. Leaving out exceptional circumstances, that is the worst to be said of it, and a few hours on the surface at night with the conning tower lid open will purify the atmosphere within the craft so that she can dive for hour after hour again without her crew suffering any difficulty in respiration.

For the majority of the men, work being light and living conditions not as irksome as one might suppose, the life of a pirate is not fraught with many physical hardships and is a fairly easy one. The war perils attaching to it belongs to a side of the story which we are not looking at just now. In the matter of food the pirate is mostly able to "do himself well." Cooking when below is out of the question except to warm up some water for him to dip his sausage in before he eats it, and Herr Kidd consequently has to content himself with cold meals for the most part, although he may dish himself up a good feast when his boat floats awash, using for the purpose the electric cooker fitted in her. But although his meals through force of circumstances may have to be served cold, they are substantial. The pirate sees to that. If his own larder runs low he replenishes it from the ships he overhauls.

When they want food or any other stores the pirates take them from the ships they attack. In fact, they "loot" these quite systematically, even to relieving the crews of their money, watches, rings, and other personal belongings of even trifling value whenever they think it safe to do so.

At one time "U" boats were supplied with wine and cigars though one does not hear much of such luxuries aboard them now. None the less, they may be there in diminished quantities. Of this much there can, however, be little doubt: the German pirates do not lead such a hard life on the domestic side as is commonly supposed.—London Daily Mail.

Mr. Balfour

American Paper's Graceful Appreciation of Eminent British Statesman

Mr. Balfour has concluded his mission to this country. His farewell speech to the American people, delivered at the National Press club, was worthy of that great audience and of its author's reputation. He spoke with that deep, restrained feeling, that fine thought charged with generous emotion, that clearness, grace, sobriety and good taste that are characteristic of him. He spoke with a noble sympathy and appreciation of the work done by the government, by the president, the American war work so far. He was just to the country. He was just to the press. He described simply and powerfully the impressions the most pleasurable, the most momentous of his month among us.

The American impressions of him are the same. He was received with an enthusiasm that must have surprised him, a modest, shy man, unused to popular applause.

In personal dignity, in urbanity, in the authority of a long, brilliant career, in his manly, thoughtful speech, to the purpose and without glitter of rhetoric, by his evident response to the popular emotion, the feeling of this great democracy, in his demeanor and his work, he more than realized expectation. Here was a great British statesman, equal to his place and fame.

He will be long remembered in America. He has done a high service to Great Britain and all democracies.—The New York Times.

Don't get the idea that you can catch happiness by running after it.

German Delusions

The Blindly Obedient Belief of the German People in Their War Lords

There can be no hope of genuine reform in Germany until an overwhelming majority realize and admit the absurdity of their present belief that their country, after exhausting every possible means of keeping the peace, was forced to defend herself against a ring of jealous enemies. That delusion is the foundation stone upon which the government have reared their whole gigantic structure of falsehood. People will fight equally hard for their beliefs whether those beliefs be right or wrong, and until this foundation stone is torn away the combination of millions of blindly obedient industrial human ants, putting all their faith in a set of unscrupulously ambitious leaders, will continue to be a firebrand in the society of nations. This stone is so firmly set that it cannot be moved until Germany is forced to admit that she is defeated.

While the majority of Germans whine at the British blockade of the German stomach, they delight in their own government's blockade of the German mind. If a "neutral" comes to England from Germany he is asked by everyone he meets, "How are things really there?" Reverse the proceeding and the average German would not think of seeking information. Only ideas with the made in Germany label are good enough for him.

The entrance of the United States will have no immediate effect of depression upon the German people. Since the first winter of the war they have been educated to the belief that America has been doing practically all she could against them.—D. Thomas Curtin in London Daily Mail.

"Justice for Everyone"

Roosevelt Outlines Rearrangement of Europe After the War

"Justice for everyone" should be the keynote of peace terms for Germany, says Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, in an article entitled, "Put the Flag on the Firing Line," in the June issue of the Metropolitan Magazine.

"The Prussianized Germany of the Hohenzollerns," says he, "has shown itself more the enemy of freedom, humanity, justice and international right than was Napoleon's France. Let us strive for the peace of justice and of international right. Did they but know it, the German people themselves would benefit by our victory; and especially the people of South Germany and Austria, who would be free from the tyranny of Prussia and would be guaranteed their rights.

"Belgium and France must have restored all that has been taken from them. The Turk must leave Europe—a democratic Russia at Constantinople would threaten no one. Armenia should be free and autonomous. Austria is not a country, but a knot of nationalities, of which two tyrannize over the others. Let the Hungarians keep Magyar Hungary and the Austrians German Austria. Let the Italians have the Trentino and Trieste. Let there be a great Serbia, a great Bohemia, a great Rumania.

"Poland should once more be a nation, which should include all of the Polish lands, and have an outlet to the Baltic through old Polish Prussia, old West Prussia. East Prusia, which is German, would be unavoidably separated from the other German lands, but it could be kept united with them politically, by arrangements for through railway traffic, such as we have with Canada on our international railroads.

"The Germans would keep Germany, would lose nothing but, the right to oppress others, would suffer no injustice. Ireland should have Home Rule. Seek justice for everyone; the Dane of North Schleswig; the Finn, the Uniate, the Caucasian in Russia. Endeavor to secure a guarantee of real religious freedom and fair play alike for Catholic, Protestant, Orthodox Greek and Jew."

Importance of Constantinople

It is idle for statesmen to talk of concluding a permanent peace upon the basis of straightening out the tangle in northern France and Belgium and Poland, and dismiss as something of secondary importance the mighty knot which ties not one or two, but all three of these empires to Constantinople. Let us face the fact. Untie every other knot in the present conflict, and leave untied this troublesome knot in the capital of the Near East, and the ending of the present war will be the beginning of preparations for a war even greater.—North American Review.

Almost as Good

The sergeant-major was inspecting the men on pay parade, and was seeing that their "locks" were well trimmed. Everything was going all right until one Tommy who badly needed a hair cut marched up and lifted the "large" sum of one shilling as his weekly allowance. This was due to his having been in debt. "Well," said the sergeant-major, "seeing that you've lifted such a small pay I can't very well ask you to get your hair cut, but for goodness sake buy a pennyworth of hairpins!"

True to Life

Sandy had been photographed, and he was looking intently at his likeness when Tam Macpherson came along.

"What's that ye hiv?" he asked.

"My photy," replied Sandy. "What dae ye think o' it?"

"Man, it's fine," commented Tam. "It's richt like ye. An' what micht the like o' they cost?"

"I dinna ken," replied Sandy. "I hivna payed for them yet."

"Man," said Tam, more gritaly than ever, "it's awfu' like ye!"

PALESTINE FOR JEWISH NATION MAY SOON BECOME A REALITY

REPUBLIC OF JUDEA WOULD BE ESTABLISHED

The World War May Bring Fruition to the Idea that has Persisted Through Many Centuries, and Many Believe Hope of Jews Is Within Reach

The Republic of Judea or the Republic of Israel, a home-ruled nation—under the protectorate of the United States of America. Site: The land of their fathers, Palestine; capital, Jerusalem.

The world war in the view of many seems about to bring true the dream that has persisted through the centuries that the Jew has wandered the earth. He is about to have his own home back again, to live there or visit in security. That this security should be maintained by America is the idea of Israel Zangwill.

"Such a protectorate," he said, "would be expected, of course, to endure only so long as was necessary to see the Jewish nation firmly established among the nations of the earth."

This statement to the United Press by the great leader of Jewish opinion is significant for its indication of a meeting point between the efforts he has led and the efforts of the Zionists of whom Louis D. Brandeis has been the most prominent in America. The Zionists have made Palestine their sole objective. Zangwill's organization has urged that it is more important that the Jews should colonize somewhere at the earliest possible time than that they should return to their own ancient land. Admitting the strength of the tie that binds them to Palestine, he has urged that if this is not feasible they should settle elsewhere. He has in the past sought the British government's aid for a proposed settlement in South Africa, Canada or Australia.

Now he agrees Palestine itself seems within reach.

The eyes of thirteen million Jews, scattered throughout the world, are on General Murray's army now seeking to drive the Turks out of the country that the Jews once had. From this thirteen million, perhaps, should be excluded the six hundred thousand Jews who are fighting in the various armies; they, by fate's irony, will be last to know that the war may mean something for their race.

There is a strong belief in England that restoration of Palestine to the Jews would be a profitable political undertaking for the British.

"It is not expected," said Mr. Zangwill, "that all the Jews of the world would flock there to make their homes. It is my belief that the Jewish agriculturalists who find living difficult elsewhere, should be aided to return and that they should form the basis of the new nation. Jerusalem's location might make it the site for a great commercial or trading city, but the important thing is not to draw there those who have prospered in other corners of the globe, but to care for the great numbers of oppressed in other lands.

"With a Jewish nation established, the Jews everywhere would feel they have a home again, whether or not circumstances permitted them to live there themselves."

Zangwill won the support of Joseph Chamberlain and Winston Churchill to his colonization scheme before the war, but South Africa, Canada and Australia opposed it in turn. A Jewish nation in Palestine is another matter.

The menace which Turkish possession of Palestine offers Egypt and the trade route to India must be removed, British statesmen agree. Even before the war many considered the recreation of the Jewish state the best solution. Opinion changed, however, during the war, largely because of the sympathy many Jews of German origin in America admitted for Germany. It was feared that a nation sympathetic toward Germany would be a dangerous one to have so close to this strategic link in the British Empire.

The Russian revolution has changed this. Jewish sympathy, alienated by the treatment of the Jews in Russia under the old regime, has been won back by the new regime. Jacob Schiff's declaration for the Allies, following the announcement by the provisional government of equal rights for the Jews in Russia, was not the only one to come to the attention of the British government. A Jewish state in Palestine now would be a friendly, even grateful state, it is believed.

Zangwill's idea of an American protectorate is based on the desire that Jewish interests should be protected by a great power that had no interest there to serve. Whether such a protectorate would appeal to British statesmen is doubtful. It is more likely that in case a Jewish nation is set up, Great Britain herself will garrison the country until law and order and the stability of the new government is assured.

Why Germany Is Still Unbeaten

Enemy Has Its War Organization Down to a Science

Under the caption, "Still unbeaten. Why?" Frederic William Wile writes in the London Daily Mail:

By all the laws of probability and prognostication, Germany should be prostrate at our feet.

Why, at the end of two years and ten months of war, is she still unbeaten? Why, faced by a hostile two-thirds of the civilized universe, is she still at fighting zenith? What is the secret of a situation which belies all experience and history? Is the Almighty "with" the Germans, as the legend on their royal standard and imperial coinage alleges?

These are questions leveled at me every day. If their answer required "expert" knowledge I should not venture to supply it—we are living in the era of exploded experts. But as the answer is simple, I have no hesitation in giving it. It is a multiple answer not easily expressed in a single phrase. There are a dozen reasons why our ferocious enemy is still a foe in being. Never so easily as at this trying moment could anologies pertinent to Britain be drawn from Germany. I resist the temptation to draw them only because of their obviousness.

Germany is still defeat-proof because:

1. All the men, women, and children in the empire regard themselves as being at war and are conducting themselves accordingly.

2. The empire has a government which governs with no other consideration whatever than that of waging and winning the war.

3. The government leaves absolutely nothing to chance, anticipating contingencies and not temporizing with them after they have arisen.

4. The nation's food supply, though disasterously low, has been organized since November, 1914, on a basis which makes "starvation" impossible.

5. Failures in public office—military, naval and civil—are ruthlessly neglected, no matter how high-sounding a name or brilliant a reputation requires to be sacrificed.

6. The industrial classes, realizing their own existence as well as that of Germany is at stake, are working tooth and nail in the national cause.

7. Strikes are mercilessly dealt with and broken before they have had time to spread by treating would be strikers and their leaders as common enemies of the state.

8. Despite their failings and disagreeable qualities as a nation, the German people are thrifty, frugal, highly patriotic, and endlessly willing to sacrifice for the Fatherland.

9. The German armies, after 34 months of fighting are still in occupation, with minor exceptions, of the vast territories which their superior preparedness enabled them to conquer and hold.

10. The German fleet is still intact, numerically more powerful than ever, capable of risking daring sorties over mined British waters, and is sinking hundreds of thousands of tons of allied and neutral shipping per month.

11. German man-power, which rests on a pre-war population of roundly 70,000,000, is no nearer exhaustion than the man-power of the United Kingdom with a pre-war population of 46,000,000.

12. German statesmanship, eschewing war measures, like the stoppage of racing to save oats, deals with burning necessities like rationing of breadstuffs. The German government will not shrink from rationing the air men breath if it will promote the winning of the war. And it will not wait until the nation has no more breath left before issuing breath-cards.

Absent Mindedness of Mr Birrell

It is said that Augustine Birrell, the late Irish secretary, is the most absent-minded man alive! likewise he has lost more umbrellas than there are days in the year. Recently he went out to a luncheon desperately clutching a brand new umbrella. "This doesn't belong to me," he announced. "I borrowed it, and I don't intend to lose it." "Tie it to the table leg," one friend suggested. "Get the waiter to hold it for you," another volunteered. "Have 'em put it in the safe," a third advised.

Mr. Birrell ignored them all. He placed the umbrella on the floor and planted both feet firmly upon it, to the hilarious delight of his friends. Then, when he had finished his luncheon he walked away and left it.

Worth Knowing

A young fellow who had not long been married confided his trouble to a friend whose matrimonial experience covered a period of twenty years.

"Two days ago," he remarked very despondently, "I said something to my wife that she didn't like, and she hasn't spoken to me since."

The eyes of the old married man brightened. "My word," he exclaimed eagerly, "can you remember what it was you said?"

Cholly—I made a perfect fool of myself today.

Miss Keen—There! I always said you could make something of yourself if you kept on trying.

Getting Away to a Bad Start

At the wedding breakfast the bridegroom, an exceedingly bashful young man, was called upon to speak, in spite of the fact that he had pleaded to be excused. Blushing to the roots of his hair, he rose, intending to say that he was no speechmaker, but his choice of words was unfortunate. Placing his hand on the bride's shoulder, he stammered these words—"Ladies and gentlemen, this—er—this thing has been thrust upon me."

"How's your motor car behaving?"

"Well, replied Mr. Chuggins, "the way it uses gasoline shows that while it may be weak in spots, its appetite is all right."

GERMAN WOMEN BITTER; NEUTRALS AS ENEMIES

Pastors, Professors and Press Deceive Them—Ungrateful to German-Americans—Despise English

Mr. D. Thomas Curtin, after ten months in Germany, wrote: The venom of the German women in regard to the war is quite in contrast with the feelings expressed by English ladies. German women have read a great deal about English and American women, and they cordially detest them. When I have told German women that in many States in my country women have votes their reply is, "How vulgar!" The freedom accorded to English and American girls is misunderstood. It is regarded as a form of laxity of morals. Many of the older-fashioned German folk forbid their daughters to play lawn tennis because they regard it as indecent.

A Fearful Weapon

A Dutch girl who in the presence of some German ladies expressed admiration for certain aspects of English feminine life was fiercely and venomously attacked by that never failing weapon the German woman's tongue. The poor thing who mildly expressed the view that hockey was a good game for girls, and the fine complexions and elegant walk of English women were due to outdoor sports, was reduced almost to tears.

The intolerance of German women is almost impossible to express. I know a case of one young girl, a German-American, whose parents returned to Hamburg, who declined to repeat the ridiculous German formula "Gott strafe England" and stuck to her point, with the result that she was not invited to that circle again.

Gott Strafe Amerika

There is a notion here that the "Gott strafe England" cry has ceased in Germany. I found no sign of its lessening, and to it has been added "Gott strafe Amerika," the latter being even more popular with the German women than the German men. The pastors, professors, and the press have told the German women that their husbands and sons and lovers are being killed by American shells. A man who ought to know better, like Prince Rupert of Bavaria, made a public statement that half of the allies' ammunition is American. At one not far-distant moment the feeling against America on the part of the German women became so intense that the American flag had to be withdrawn from the American hospital at Munich, although that hospital, supported by German-American funds, has done wonderful work for the German wounded.

GOING INTO BATTLE

France Notes Splendid Calm of British Soldiers

The Petit Journal's correspondent on the British front relates that, after having traversed part of the battlefield, he entered a dug-out, where he found British soldiers who, he says, in another moment would be dashing in a wave of assault upon one of the trenches which the Germans still held near Beaucourt. "I look at these soldiers," he continues. "It must not be said that a soldier before rushing to death does not think of death. No! Their faces reveal their seriousness. They are contemplating the probable fate which awaits them. Thus are tragedies beautiful! These men are talking very low to one another, with the intonations of the confessional, with slow, very infrequent gesture.

"One says: 'You will send that letter to my mother'; another, 'You will write and tell my wife so and so.' What magnificent sang-froid! All think they may be going to their death; all are making their last will and testament.

"The hour of departure approaches. An officer makes a sign; the men gather under their officers, who explain the ground which the assailants have to cross. Now they are ready in Indian file. Slowly they ascend to the communication trench. The dug-out empties. That is how British soldiers leave for battle."

PRAISED LLOYD-GEORGE

His French Colleague, Thomas, Analyzes Reasons For Affection

Albert Thomas, Minister of Munitions, wrote in L'Humanite (Paris Socialist daily): The noble, religious thought animating the English statesman is the defence of the prerogatives that raise man above the beasts of the forests—justice, liberty, and moral law. And it is in this thought that the whole English people is as one with him. In the dug-outs of Verdun, when Lloyd-George, in a speech that drew tears from the most robust, celebrated the heroes fallen at Verdun, it was because they had saved right and civilization that he turned his grateful thoughts with emotion towards them . . . It is a comfort in reading Mr. Lloyd-George to feel that in spite of the difference of temperament and tradition, the same keenness for justice, and for a peace founded on the respect of right, animates the workmen of Sheffield and the Socialists of Paris, the Tommies and the Poilus. Let us not cease to keep constantly in our hearts this high and noble ideal.

Life in Rheims During War

Rheims is a queer but quite an attractive melange, difficult to describe. Almost everyone carries a gas mask; the men keep theirs in compact tin cases slung from the wrist or attached to bicycle handle; the women in various kinds of bags. These masks can be bought at any chemist's, and are so prepared as to need merely damping with water when required. The preponderance of the remaining native population is, of course, feminine, mostly workgirls, who work in the great champagne caves.

Two brothers named Clarke, of Chobham, have each been twice wounded.

A war sale at Bombay realized $305,000.

"The Elkhorn Mercury"

CROSBY & NORRIS, PROPS.

Published every Thursday afternoon from the Office, Richill Ave., Elkhorn, Manitoba.

RATE CARD

DISPLAY ADVERTISING

12 inches and over 15c. per inch
Under 12 inches, 20c. per inch

YEARLY CONTRACTS

Special Rates quoted.

CONDENSED ADVERTISING

50c. first insertion, 25c each subsequent insertion. Legal Advertising 12c. per line first insertion 8c per line each subsequent insertion. Local notice in ordinary reading type 10 cents. per line.

SUBSCRIPTION

1.50 per year in advance. $2.00 to the United States.

THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1917.

Mortgage Sale

OF VALUABLE FARM PROPERTY, NEAR ELKHORN

Under and by virtue of the Power of Sale contained or implied in a certain Mortgage which will be produced at the time of sale there will be offered for sale by Public Auction, by J. Harvey Miller, Auctioneer, at the Manitoba Hotel, in the Village of Elkhorn, in the Province of Manitoba, on Saturday the 7th day of July, A.D. 1917, at the hour of Twelve o'clock (noon) the following property—

The west half of section sixteen (16) in township eleven (11) and range twenty-nine (29) west of the First Principal Meridian, in the Province of Manitoba.

The Vendor is informed that there are the following improvements on the said lands—House 16x26, shingle roof, one storey, with addition 8x12; Granary 12x24; Stable 12x26; Barn 16x26, with addition 8x26; about 200 acres under cultivation. The property is situate about six miles west and four miles south of Elkhorn. The property will be sold subject to a reserve bid.

TERMS OF SALE—20 per cent. of the purchase price to be paid in cash at the time of sale and the balance in accordance with conditions to be made known at the time of sale.

For further particulars apply to: Messrs.

GOULTER & CHALMERS
Vendor's Solicitors, Virden, Man.

Dated at Virden, this 6th day of June, A.D. 1917.

FARM LANDS

Oregon & California Railroad Co. Grant Lands. Title to same revested in United States by Act of Congress dated June 9, 1916. Two million three hundred thousand acres to be opened for settlement and sale. Power site, Timber and Agricultural Lands. Containing some of the best land left in the United States. Now is the opportune time. Large Sectional Map showing lands and description of soil, climate, rainfall, elevations, etc. Postpaid One Dollar. Grant Lands Locating Co., Box 610, Portland, Oregon.

Mortgage Sale

OF VALUABLE Town or Village Property

KNOWN AS "THE ROSEBERY HOTEL LIVERY BARN"

Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained or implied in a certain mortgage, which will be produced at the time of sale, there will be offered for sale by Public Auction, by J. Harvey Miller, Auctioneer, at the Manitoba Hotel, in the Village of Elkhorn, in the Province of Manitoba, on Saturday the 14th day of July, A.D. 1917, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, the following valuable property, namely:

Being in the Village of Elkhorn, in the Province of Manitoba and being composed of Lot Seven (7) in Block Thirty-two (32) as shown on a plan of sub-division of part of the South-west quarter of Section Three (3) in Township Twelve (12) and Range Twenty-eight (28) West of the Principal Meridian in said Province, made by L. A Hamilton, D.L.S. and of record in the Virden Land Titles Office as Plan No. 2168.

The Vendors are informed that the said property is known as "The Rosebery Hotel Livery Barn" and that the same consists of a frame stable built on cement foundations, 28 by 80 feet with high loft having the same ground-floor measurements. The stable contains 12 double stalls, 10 single stalls and 2 loose boxes. The property has a frontage of about 50 feet on Grange Street with a depth of about 125 feet on a lane.

The property will be offered subject to a reserve bid.

The land is under the Real Property Act and a Torrens Title can be given to the Purchaser.

TERMS OF SALE—Twenty (20) per cent of the purchase to be paid in cash at the time of sale and the balance in accordance with the terms and conditions to be made known at the time of the sale.

For further particulars apply to:
R. N. SCOTNEY,
Vendors' Solicitor,
Elkhorn, Manitoba.

DATED at Elkhorn, Manitoba, this 15th day of June, A.D. 1917.

NOTICE

Take Notice that a special meeting of the Elkhorn Agricultural Society will be held at the Agricultural Hall, on the fair grounds, Elkhorn, on Monday July 23rd at 3 p m., for the purpose of authorizing the Directors of the afore-mentioned Society, to sell a portion of the Society's ground, for the purpose of a gravel pit, to the Municipalities of Elkhorn and Wallace.

This notice is given as required by section 9 of the Act respecting Agricultural Societies.

J. ORR, President.
W. DAVEY, Acting Secretary

PILES get immediate relief from Dr. Shoop's Magic Ointment.

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION
BRANDON, MANITOBA
July 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 1917

The Exhibition that improves every year. It will be BIGGER AND BETTER than ever.
The best in Live Stock, Poultry, Farm Implements and Machinery Dairy Products, Fine Arts, Educational Exhibits and Ladies' Work are seen at the Big Fair.

IMMENSE EXHIBITS

Art Loan Exhibit from the National Art Gallery Ottawa.
Provincial Government of Manitoba and the Agricultural College.
Canadian Pacific Railway National Resources and Publicity Departments.
Dominion Government Live Stock Branch, Ottawa.
Dominion Expmt'l Farms Exhibit
Farm Tractor Plowing Demonstrations (not a competition) Tractors doing actual work on the demonstration field adjoining Grounds
Provincial Board of Health—Child Welfare Exhibit. This Department is worth coming hundreds of miles to see.

Attractions and Amusements—The best Platform Attractions that money can buy. Every Act new, clever and amusing.

Horse Races Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. Mule Derby Races, afternoon and evening.

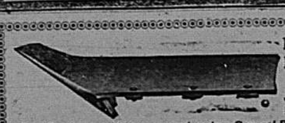
Friday 20th—Automobile Day—Auto Races—Seven Races, Eight Cars, driven by the most daring and expert Drivers on the Continent.

Single Fare Railway Rate from all points in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. For special one day excursions, see Railway Posters.

A Fair for Education and Pleasure. The Farmers' Annual Holiday

Entries Close July 7th Write for Prize List Don't Miss It

P. PAYNE, President. W. I. SMALE, Secretary



Notice to the Public

I have bought W. J. Tinline's shop (A. Hay's old stand) and after March 1st, will be prepared to do a General Blacksmith's business I am also agent for the FAMOUS CRESENT PLOW SHARES and can get you a share for any plow if name and number is known. These shares, made in 800 styles, are guaranteed to give satisfaction.

J. L. McFadden, - Elkhorn, Manitoba

REJECTED AND MORBID

Strange Tragedy of War-time in English Family

A dramatic story was told at Surbiton at the inquest on Walter Turrill, thirty-seven, who, with his brother, Pte. Rowland Turrill, twenty-one, of the Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry, was found shot in bed at the residence of their brother-in-law, Mr. A. F. Jepson, of Thames Ditton. Mr. Walter Turrill, the father, of Woodstock road, Oxford, said Walter suffered from insomnia, and took veronal. He was very despondent because he could not take his brother's place at the front. He did not like the idea of his brother returning to France to face the hardships of trench life again. He had attested under the Derby scheme, but was medically rejected.

Private Turrill, his brother, who appeared on crutches, said Walter came up to London with him to see him off to the front. They slept for the night at their brother-in-law's house at Thames Ditton. At 4.45 in the morning he was awakened by the report of firearms and felt a pain in his left foot. He called out, "Walter, what has happened?" but got no reply. Turning on the light, he found his brother huddled up at the foot of the bed with a bullet wound in his head and a revolver lying by his side. He himself had been shot through the left foot. A verdict of suicide during temporary insanity was returned.

FRENCH BATTLE PICTURE

Parisian on How British go Forward Through Mud

The special correspondent of the Petit Journal on the British front sent the following account of the taking of Beaumont: The attack was launched at dawn. The reverberations of the guns cease and for a moment silence reigns. Then comes the short, staccato note of the word of command over a four-mile front. In an instant there rise up suddenly endless ranks of grey phantoms, surging over the plain, leaping into the fog, and over the mud.

But now comes the rattle of the German machine guns. The "Tommies" are obliged to fall flat. But they do no stop. They swim through the mud. Plastered with dirt and stiff with the cold, they yet retain a perfect heroism and that extraordinary dash of theirs.

In 18 minutes our grenade throwers have swept clean the last line. The Germans rush to take refuge in dug-outs or other subterranean escapes in Beaumont, but the artillery girdles all retreat, and at the doors or gaps to the underground galleries are our friends. The wild beasts, who have no wish to die in their dens, give themselves up.

"ENGLAND" THE ENEMY

Germans Admit That Her Strength Was Underestimated

The Leipziger Neuste Nachrichten says: When, in August, 1914, Lord Kitchener coined the phrase "For England the war will only begin in 1916," we smiled at him, since we believed that long before then we should have resumed our peaceful occupations. But in the meantime we had to learn that we gravely underestimated the English as a nation. We know now that our real enemy sits upon the Islands, and that he will ruthlessly employ every means to bring us to the ground. The English will fill all gaps and store up new and colossal supplies, which will enable them to expend many times more ammunition than they have now at their disposal. What we have to do is to turn all Germany into one colossal munitions factory.

OLWEN LLOYD-GEORGE

This is one of the best portraits of Olwen, the elder daughter of Right Hon. David Lloyd George.

Persecute Alsatians

A neutral, after visiting Alsace-Lorraine during the war, writes: The result of the persecution of the French-speaking portion of the population has been a boomerang for Prussia. The Alsatian-Germans, who never cared much for Prussia, are now bitterly hostile to her, and thus it is that all Alsatians, whether French or German, who go into other parts of Germany are under the same police regulations as alien enemies. If a plebiscite is ever taken in regard to the future in Alsace, France need have no fear of the outcome, if the poll is taken free from coercion."

Non-Treating a Wife

Cubitt Cooke, licensee of the White Lion, East Finchley, was fined $175 at Highgate, England, for breaches of the no-treating order. His waiter, Sidney Neakes, was fined $1.20, Henry Puddicomb $25 for treating his wife, and the latter $1.20 for drinking the liquor.

Fantastic statistics of Russian losses published in Austria are found to have been quoted from the lists of an imaginary bureau.

CHARLES E. BELL

Grain Grinding Wood Sawing Feed Store

Local Agent for Drysdale & Co., of Brandon, (C. H. Pierson Succrs.), Monumental Marble Manufacturers.

An excellent catalogue of designs at attractive prices will be submitted at any time.

Phone 17. South of track, Elkhorn.

BUY

Drills, Plows, Cultivators
Harrows and
Packers
from

D. T. Carradice - Phone 46

Remember That Soldier Boy

He likes to get the local news from home If you have a relative in training anywhere in Canada and are a Subscriber to The Elkhorn Mercury, you can keep that "Boy in Khaki" in close touch with the news of this district. Here's what to do —Leave the names and addresses at the office of this publication and every week we will send—

The Mercury Free of Charge

The Ford is Economical

THE average man can easily afford a Ford car. It is the most inexpensive car to drive.

20 to 25 miles on a gallon of gasoline is an every day occurrence. 33 miles is frequently reported by Ford owners. Yearly repair expenses of less than one dollar are not unusual. The car is light in weight and tires give more mileage on a Ford than on any other car.

You can buy a Ford for yourself and one for wife for the price of one car at $1000. You can run both Fords at about the same expense as for one larger, heavier car.

You can always sell a "used" Ford at a good price. You have to accept a big reduction for a "used" larger car.

Go and take a ride in the 1917 model. See how comfortable it is, and stylish too—stream line effect, tapered hood, crown fenders, beautiful finish. You need one for business. Your wife and children need one for pleasure and health.

The 1917 Ford Touring Car
$495.00
F. O. B. FORD, ONTARIO

W. J. PHILLIPS, ELKHORN, MAN.

SOME SEASONABLE SUGGESTIONS

Water-glass (for preserving eggs)
Chloride of Lime
Tanglefoot
Fly Coils
Talcum Powder
Sun-burn Cream
Foot Bath Tablets
Foot Rest Powders
Lime Fruit Juice Raspberry Vinegar
Orange Crystals (for making orangeade)

These articles are all "Drug Store" quality and the price is no more than what you pay for the ordinary quality.

J. MOONEY Druggift, Stationer and Optometrist, ELKHORN, Manitoba

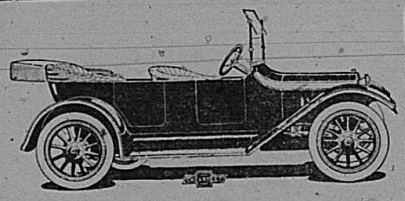
Use Fish

Once in a while to help keep down the "high cost of living." Besides the change of diet is very beneficial

The choices va rieies on hand, also Fresh Beef, M uon, Pork, Poulry

Shipments of Livestock about every two weeks—Dates will be announced in the local column.

GEORGE LIDSTER
Butcher and Livestock Dealer. Phone 3, Elkhorn



Phenomenal Success

The facilities for mammoth production at the extensive "Chevrolet" plants at Oshawa enable us to sell the "Chevrolet" Four-Ninety at such a remarkably low price. The quality of Chevrolet appeals to people of wealth, while the price permits ownership by those of moderate means.

All Motor Accessories on hand, including Tires, Tubes, Oils, Greases, etc. Call in and get interested in our up-to-date garage.

ALWAYS AT YOUR SERVICE

B. T. AXELSON Agent for: Chevrolet, Saxon, Dodge and Studebaker Cars **ELKHORN, MAN.**

Summer-Fallow Competition

The Elkhorn Agricultural Society have arranged for a district Summer-Fallow Competition on the basis suggested by the Department of Agriculture. The rules governing the competition are:

1. Membership in the Society will entitle anyone to compete.
2. Each competitor must enter at least ten acres.
3. Each competitor is required to fill in a statement of the work done.
4. All entries should be in the hands of the Sec.-Treas. before July 1st, 1917.

PRIZE AWARDS:

FIRST	SECOND	THIRD	FOURTH	FIFTH	SIXTH
$15	$12	$10	$8	$6	$4

ENTRY FEE: $1.00

Further information on application to the Secretary. The Department will supply a Judge if there are at least five contestants.

Local Notes

Police Magistrate Jones returned from his eastern trip on Sunday.

Miss E. Young is visiting with her sister Rose at Moosomin.

Mrs. McCorkindale was a Winnipeg visitor last week.

Mrs. F. Cole left on Tuesday for a short visit to Winnipeg.

Mr. R. H. Brotherhood is a Regina visitor this week.

Miss Annie Waller is a Winnipeg visitor this week.

Mr. F. Dobson, of Virden was visiting in town over Monday.

Mesdames Brine and Britton, of Virden were the guests of Mrs. E. G. Chapman on Tuesday.

Miss P. Tinline is spending a part of the vacation under the paternal roof.

Mr. and Mrs. VanBrunt and Jean motored to Brandon on Monday.

Mrs. J. Black, of Maryfield, was the guest of Mrs. W. Hopps for a few days last week.

The lady teachers of the Elkhorn School staff left for their respective homes on Friday.

The name of Lieut. A. L. Cavanagh, a son of Mr. T. D. Cavanagh, formerly of Elkhorn, appeared in last week's casualty list.

The Elkhorn Summer Fair, July 23rd and 24th promises to be a record. If you haven't a prize list ask the secretary for one.

A full list of promotions in the Public School have been held over until next issue owing to lack of space.

Latest market quotation—Patriotism, $6 per ton—same price as scrap iron sold locally—Very little offering.

DIED—At Rochester, Minn., on Saturday, June 30th, Edward R. M. Paull, aged 20 years, 11 months 14 days. Interment in Woodville Cemetery Wednesday July 4th.

His honor the lieutenant-governor, Sir James Aikins left for Elkhorn last night. He stated that he would proceed to Melita on the 4th inst., in response to an invitation to attend a joint celebration by Americans and Canadians of Independance Day.—from Tuesday's "Free Press."

Principal Watts is marking examination papers in Winnipeg this week.

Miss M. Black, of Virden is the guest of her sister, Mrs. R. A. Cousins.

Full particulars of the fair attractions will be advertised in a few days.

Mrs. G. Greenwood and son Clifford of Briercrest, Sask., are visiting in town.

Misses Hazel Connolly B. Clifford and Mrs. G. Greenwood motored to Moosomin on Monday.

Mrs. F. Crampaign of Regina is spending a few days with relatives this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Andrews of the Two Creeks district were Elkhorn visitors for the week end.

Miss M. Pierce of the Scepter school staff is home for the long vacation.

Miss Louis Wood of Calgary is is spending her holidays with her aunt, Mrs. Young.

Miss A. Simons, of the Virden Hospital staff is spending a few days with friends in town.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Tingley arrived on Monday to take up residence in Elkhorn—Congratulations.

Miss I. Frazer is visiting relations in the Hamiota district this week.

Rev. H. Findlay, Mr. H. Moore Misses J. Moore and A. Joslin, of Virden, were in town on Friday to attend the Annual Prize-giving at the Industrial School.

Mr. E. Niven of Oak Lake was in town Monday evening. "Em" has secured a position with the Manitoba Hardware Co. and will leave to take charge of their Lenore store immediately.

Mrs. W. G. Connolly and family desire to express their gratitude to many kind friends for the sympathy and condolence extended to them at the time of their sad bereavement.

The Secretary of the Belgian Relief Fund gratefully acknowledges the receipt of $45.75, proceeds from a bazaar and picnic held at Buckingham School, Friday, June 29.

The annual picnic, at Woodville, last Thursday proved as popular as ever. Several villagers motored out to enjoy the social time and hospitality extended by our friends in that district.

Three remarkably fine Chevrolet cars were unloaded by Mr. Axelson on Saturday. Two were disposed of immediately, one to Mr. H. J. Woods, the other to Mr. C. G. Webster.

Mr. W. J. Phillips has unloaded another car of Fords and it looks as though even this will be insufficient to supply the local demand for this popular make of car. See the special announcement on the back page.

The Home Economic Society will meet in the usual place on Saturday, July 7th. Miss E. Blakeman will demonstrate on Salard. A daily menu for one week will be given by one of the ladies. Lunch will be served.

J. L. McFadden & Son have given us instructions to advise their regular shop customers that the price of new shares will be 10 p.c. lower than current prices. This applies only to those who get their general repairs, etc. executed at this establishment.

A communication has been received from Z. M. Hamilton of the Western Exporters Regina, Sask. stating that instructions have been received from the French Government calling off all inspections on account of the lack of transport facilities.

The regular semi-monthly Knitting Tea will be held on Wednesday July 11th, at the home of Mrs. W. Lipsey. The hostesses will be Mrs and Miss Lipsey. Will all who intend going please notify the secretary, phone 40, as soon as possible in order that arrangements can be made regrading cars etc.

Very interesting and descriptive letters have recently been received from Frank Dixon. In the German air raid on June 3rd, Frank's chum was killed quite close to him and the tent and its contents which they were using perforated with shrapnel Fortunately Frank escaped without injury and was able to render assistance in dressing and removing the wounded.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED
In all countries. Ask for our INVENTOR'S ADVISER, which will be sent free.
MARION & MARION,
254 University St., Montreal.

Order Now---

and avoid the possibility of a Twine Shortage and increased price

WE HAVE A QUANTITY OF

PLYMOUTH TWINE

secured and by giving us your order AT ONCE we can protect you against a raise in price

The manufacturers sell only for CASH and we have to do the same. We can deliver you

500 ft. for 17½c. per pound
550 ft. for 18c. per pound
600 ft. for 19c. per pound

"Plymouth" the best twine on the market

R. A. KNIGHT
Hargrave Phone 53 Elkhorn
W. T. CLARKE, Manager

Exclusive Agent for Galt Coal

NOTICE

Beginning May 1st, the price of bread will be as follows—

12 Loaves		$1.00
6 "		50c
4 "		35c
3 Loaves or less	per loaf	10c

CREAMERY BUTTER 2 POUNDS FOR 75c

Apples, Oranges, Bananas, Strawberries
Ice Cream and Cold Drinks. Lunches to Order.

CHAS. G. WEBSTER
The Bakery, ELKHORN, MAN.

..PROSPERITY..

I can help you to locate the best of land. Come in and look over the list of improved and unimproved farms —NOW

The watchword wherever farming is concerned The fellow who can afford to buy a farm may soon become prosperous.

Money to Loan on Farm and Town Property. Hail, Fire & Life Insurance

R. de W. Waller
Commissioner in B.R. Elkhorn.

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO
A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY · 10 CENTS PER PLUG

MAID MARJORY

— BY —

L. G. MOBERLY

WARD, LOCK & CO., LIMITED
London, Melbourne, and Toronto

(Continued.)

"You are going to stay here, I suppose?" Leslie said coldly, not even glancing at the patient, but looking only at the doctor, who, having placed his charge on the sofa, now crossed the room to her side.

"I know nothing of sickness. I abhor it. I could not be responsible for any sick person; it is useless to leave any responsibility in my hands. I would not undertake it."

"I will do all that can be done now," Thornton answered. "After that I am bound to drive on to the patient who sent for me. I was on my way to his house when the accident happened, and as I had an urgent summons to go to him I dare not stay here longer than is absolutely necessary. But I will come back. I will come back as soon as I possibly can."

Leslie bent her head, and Guy thought as he looked at her that he had seldom seen a more beautiful face, or one that gave so strong an impression of hardness. The eyes that met his were like pieces of blue ice, they were so cold, so devoid of any warmth of human feeling. The mouth, in spite of its exquisite curves, was set in chillingly hard lines; the whole face seemed to him as if it had been cut out of marble or ice, rather than fashioned of flesh and blood.

"I am glad you will come back. You please understand clearly I can take no responsibility," she said, still in the same level, chilling tones as before. "You can tell me what has to be done for the lady; but I warn you I know nothing of illness, and I have no idea what to do."

"In an emergency like this we can only do our best," Thornton answered gravely. "It is more than possible the poor thing may not recover consciousness at all. She is as bad as she can be; her life is simply hanging by a thread. Her injuries are fatal. If she should recover consciousness give her tiny sips of brandy and water. You have brandy here?" He looked round the bare studio, and back into the cold face of the woman who had remained standing just within the doorway, neither coming near to the couch nor offering any help.

"Yes, I have brandy," she said. "And I will do what you tell me to do if you give me exact instructions. But I must remind you again, I know nothing about illness."

"Whether you know anything about illness or not," Thornton exclaimed, roused to a sudden gust of anger, "I must leave this poor soul in your charge until I can get back. The men who with me carried her up here have already gone back to the wrecked train. There is no one who can be left with you. The few helpers down there in the cutting—and they are very few already—have their hands full—more than full. I was at my wits' end to know what to do with this lady until I fortunately remembered your house. We could not by any possibility have driven her over to Whiteburn. She would certainly have died on the road. I saw the light as I passed a little while ago. You will surely do your utmost for her?"

An appealing note crept into his angry tones; there was a certain appeal, too, in his grey eyes as they met hers; but she only shrugged her shoulders and smiled coldly.

"Oh, well, I will do what I can!" she answered, without a shadow of interest or pity in her tones, "but I shall be glad when you come back to relieve me of responsibility. This is not the kind of thing I care to have to do." Thornton's own shoulders went up impatiently, but he made no reply to the strange words, indeed, there seemed nothing to say. Next he went back to the couch and stood for a moment looking silently at the woman who lay there; then he turned and went quickly out into the night again, still without speaking another word, leaving Leslie alone with her small trembling servant—and the figure on the couch.

During the whole time Thornton had been in the studio the mistress of the house had not sent more than a fleeting glance towards that still figure; but now, having curtly dismissed Minnie to fetch some brandy, she moved across the big studio to the side of her silent and uninvited guest. And as her eyes rested on the delicately-cut features, and the cloud of fair hair that fell over the cushions, a low exclamation broke from her lips, the color ebbed slowly from her own face.

"You!" she said, under her breath. "You—and here?"

A curious and sudden gleam came into her eyes; her lips closed in a hard, almost cruel line, her hands went out with an impetuous movement, though she were about to touch the unconscious stranger. But she drew them back again at once, and stood staring at the quiet face until, as if there were something compelling in her glance, the injured woman's eyes opened, and looked full into hers. The white lips moved with difficulty, but no sound came from them. Only the fear that leapt into her eyes seemed to speak for her, and in answer to that fear a little smile hovered over Leslie's face.

"Why are you afraid?" she said. "Why do you look at me as if you were afraid of me? It is funny you should have been brought here!"

The other woman's breath caught in a little sob. She looked wistfully into the cold face above her, she even tried to lift her hand, but it dropped helplessly back against her black dress. It was the left hand she had tried to lift, and upon it there gleamed the heavy gold wedding ring which had previously attracted Thornton's notice. It also attracted Leslie's notice, and a flash of something very like hatred shone in her eyes when they saw it.

"—did not mean—to hurt you," the woman on the couch gasped out; "your eyes make me afraid; but I did not mean to hurt you."

"Hurt me?" Leslie laughed, a contemptuous laugh. "We use words like those if we prick a person with a pin. You and Raymond ruined my life. You killed my soul."

"No—oh, no!" With a great effort the other woman lifted her hands as though to ward off a blow; "not that, not your soul."

"My soul," Leslie repeated firmly. "There is no more to be said. You killed my soul."

"But you forgive—you have forgiven?" The woman's voice was very tremulous, even in those few seconds it seemed to have grown weaker.

"I shall never forgive," came the terrible reply, and as the woman on the couch heard the words a long shiver ran through her, her hands fluttered out towards the speaker, but Leslie did not even seem to see them. She turned away, and, taking the brandy from her trembling servant, who had just re-entered the studio, she poured some into a glass, added a little water, and went back to her patient's side, after peremptorily ordering Minnie to leave the room and to wait in the kitchen until she was wanted.

"Drink this," she said, in quiet, even accents, accents which strangely belied the tumult raging within her. "Drink this," she repeated, and the sick woman's eyes, which had closed, once again opened. They were brown eyes, very soft, very appealing; eyes whose gentle wistfulness might well have softened the hardest heart, but the blue eyes that looked into them showed no sign of softening. Leslie's face was set in lines of rigid coldness.

"—am sorry," the other's weak voice faltered out when she had, with difficulty, swallowed the brandy; "it always hurt Raymond and me to think we had hurt you." She spoke very slowly, very painfully, with great gasps for breath, each word appeared to cost her a greater effort than the word that had gone before. "But it was too strong for us both. Love is so great, so strong, it masters everything. It mastered Raymond and me—but we—were sorry—sorry."

"Your sorrow came too late," Leslie broke in, quite regardless of the injured woman's difficult breathing, or faltering accents, "it is no use to be sorry when all the mischief is done. It is not worth while your going back over the past. Your sorrow has come too late. You should have thought of all the evil you were doing before you killed another woman's soul." She spoke with exceeding bitterness, her thoughts full of herself and of the tragedy of her own life in which the woman on the couch had played so great, so fatal a part. But the last half of her sentence fell upon deaf ears. The wistful, brown eyes had closed before she finished her bitter speech, and with a gasping sigh the injured woman sank into profound unconsciousness.

(To Be Continued.)

After the Movies
Two Eyes for a Lifetime
Murine is for Tired Eyes. Red Eyes—Sore Eyes—Granulated Eyelids. Rests—Refreshes—Restores. Murine is a Favorite Treatment for Eyes that feel dry and smart. Give your Eyes as much of your loving care as your Teeth and with the same regularity.
CARE FOR THEM. YOU CANNOT BUY NEW EYES!
Sold at Drug and Optical Stores or by Mail. Ask Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago, for Free Book

Use the Hoe

Stirring the Soil Helps to Conserve the Moisture

Now that hot weather is coming on don't let it wilt your patriotism. Planting the garden is only a small part of your work. If you are a slacker now much of your earlier efforts will be of little avail; if you stay by it you will find it both profitable and enjoyable. Fresh green things on the table in summer and health restorers and shelves of home canned vegetables in the cellar will make you laugh at the H.C. of L. next winter.

Use the hoe often and well so the surface soil will be loose and fine. At first the tiny rootlets are near the surface so hoe lightly. A good gardener never permits the surface of the soil to become hard or even to form the slightest crust. Stirring allows the entrance of air which is necessary for the chemical and bacterial changes that must take place; it destroys the tiny weeds which would otherwise take food from the plants, and it conserves the moisture supply. As soon as a rain packs the ground a crust is formed over the surface. This crust not only restricts plant growth, but it prevents the entrance of air and helps the evaporation of moisture to the surface. Stirring the soil after each rain stops this water evaporation and allows the air to enter.

Ernest—"Now, Mary, it is only fair for me to tell you that I'm a somnambulist."

Mary—"That's all right, dear. We'll take it in turns. I'll go to your chapel with you one Sunday, and you can come to my church the next."—The Sketch.

The Doom of the Hohenzollerns

German Ruling Classes are Outside Pale of Civilization, Says American Writer

On behalf of the allies in this war though not as yet on responsible authority, it has many times been asserted that they would refuse to enter into a treaty of peace with the present Emperor of Germany; the Germans through a change of government or otherwise must bind themseves by the signature of a chief of state not open to the proved charge of violating the pledged faith of treaty agreements. Prussia was one of the signatory powers to the treaty guaranteeing the neutrality and independence of Belgium, the German Empire was bound by the covenant; it was broken when the Emperor's Chancellor, admitting that the invasion of Belgium would be contrary to law, declared that "necessity knows no law." It would be a barren futility for the Allies at the conclusion of this war to make a treaty with a soverign capable of such an act of perfidy. Under the prompting of "necessity," a Hohenzollern Emperor of Germany would tear up the new "scrap of paper" as he did the old.

Does not the intrigue to persuade Mexico and Japan to enter into an alliance with Germany for the purpose of making war on the United States, a plot now confessed and defended by Foreign Secretary Zimmermann, supply a new and compelling reason for putting the House of Hohenzollern outside the pale of diplomatic relations? Our patience under great provocations attested our desire to remain on friendly terms with Germany. The German Chancellor, even after the Zimmermann note was despatched, was telling the Reichstag of the Imperial government's great regard for us. The German people were fooled and betrayed. History has few records of blacker crime. It was an infamous betrayal of our trust, it was sufficient cause for a declaration of war against Germany. The ambassador of the Imperial government was here received and treated as the representative of a friendly nation. His presence at Washington was evidence of relations of amity. When he left the United States he made a statement declaring his wish "to extend to my many personal friends my heartfelt thanks for the great kindness and cordial hospitality which has been shown me."

His heart, he said, was "full of gratitude to those whose personal friendship has never wavered during the trying years of the war." Yet, only a few days before this the ambassador had been concerned in the imperial government's plot to form an alliance with Mexico and Japan for war against the United States. Mr. Zimmermann's note promised generous financial support to Mexico and expressed the understanding "that Mexico is to reconquer the lost territory in New Mexico, Texas and Arizona." The State of Texas is bigger than the whole German Empire. The German foreign secretary blandly handed that vast domain and two other states of the union over to Mr. Carranza in part payment for his co-operation in the great design. Germany had by its barred-zone decree annulled our rights upon the sea, she had given notice that she would destroy our ships and kill our citizens if the attempt were made to assert those rights; if we ventured to defend them she was going to stay our hands, conquer us by force of arms and parcel out our territory, through an alliance with two nations on friendly terms with us.

Moreover, from the beginning of the war up to the present day our territory has been infested by German spies and plotters, our laws have been violated, our neutrality compromised, our people insulted, our property destroyed by an alien horde as to the extent of whose criminal operations the public is even now not half informed. The imperial government has treated us as though we were a German colony or subject state, in defiance of our laws and scoffing at our rights and dignity as a nation it has used our soil as a base of operations in aid of the purposes it seeks to achieve in the war. It has striven carelessly to poison public opinion in this country, it has sought to extend its corrupting touch to the nation's lawmakers, to baffle and paralyse the will of the people by determining the fate of measures in the federal congress.

The power that has during the present war instigated these revolting crimes against us will employ like means, as often as in the incredible stupidity of its diplomatic and foreign policy it shall find them to its interests. There is no safety in maintaining relations with a dynasty so faithless and unscrupulous. The affable demeanor of its representative may at any time be but the disguise of a calculation how best to deliver a stab in the back. We cannot hold the German people responsible for these infamies. With them, under a chief of state observing the ordinary standards of honorable conduct, it would be our profit and our pleasure to maintain relations of close friendship. But with a Hohenzollern at the head of a German state every government that enters into relations with it will, for its own safety, be forced to take an attitude of unceasing vigilance, of constant wariness of mind, guarding itself ever against the expected betrayal. Relations clouded by suspicion can never be friendly in any true sense of the word. In the interests of the German state and people it is necessary that some other than a Hohenzollern should be the recognized head. The House of Hohenzollern has a dark record of crimes against the public peace, against the rights and freedom of other states. Its plots are too deep, too farseeing, too dangerous to be longer put up with. It sought to place a Hohenzollern on the throne of Spain; it did extend its controlling influence to the throne of Greece, Bulgaria and Rumania. The civilized and peaceful nations of the world have other and more profitable occupations than watching forever the machinations of the Hohenzollerns and guarding themselves against the deadly peril from that quarter. And the immeasurable, inexplicable guilt of the latest and the world will fervently hope the last, imperial representative of that house demands that the doom decreed against Napoleon 102 years ago be entered against him. The Hohenzollerns are outside civilization's pale.

Keep a Record

Poultry Raisers Would do Well to Have a System of Accounting

How many farmers know what their hens are doing? Proper records are an essential in getting the best possible results, yet only a few keep real records. A thousand beliefs do not make one fact, and guesswork with poultry is operating blindly.

The grocer would close his store if he could not have books, for he could never determine the relative profit or loss, the standing of his various customers, and which goods are the best sellers. any poultry keepers, however, keep all their accounts "in the head" and endeavor to determine their standing at the end of the year with only the assistance of memory.

Try keeping books with the fowls, and the result will soon convince you that with good management the hens will pay. Under a good system of accounting you will be able to give your flock better care. It stands to reason that you can conduct poultry operations more intelligently by knowing the effect of certain seasons, different feed, etc., upon the daily egg yield, the number of eggs set, and the number of chicks hatched and raised.

A Dilemma

Nell—"Oh, dear, I'm in such a quandary."

Bell—"What is it?"

Nell—"Jack promises to stop drinking if I marry him, and Tom threatens to begin if I don't."

Government Helps Dairying

Dairying Industry of Saskatchewan Put on a Firmer Basis

Until the provincial government took hold, the dairying industry of Saskatchewan declined. In 1906 the butter output of the province had fallen to 127,000 pounds, whereas in 1897 it had been 346,000 pounds. With the inauguration of a government dairy branch, and the institution of the co-operative creamery, an entirely different state of affairs was brought about. The dairy branch now operates seventeen co-operatively owned creameries, located at central points on the different railways. Express charges on the cream are paid at the creamery, so that the farmer at a distance suffers nothing from the fact that the creamery is not at his own door. The dairy branch markets the product, and distributes the total net profits co-operatively twice a month. Incoming cream is classified and paid for accordingly, and outgoing butter is graded also according to quality. Instruction in dairying has been given to farmers by the operation of travelling dairy instruction cars, as well as throughout the year at the creameries and by travelling instructors. The progress of the dairying industry will be seen when it is stated that in 1916 there were 17 creameries, with 7,205 farmers sending cream, and the production was 2,538,061 pounds of butter, or more than 19 times as much as in 1906.

Cambrai

Cambrai, towards which the British are driving part of the retreating enemy, has made much cambric (to which it gives its name), and seen many wars. During the French Revolution it was almost the chief seat of war, and from the beginning of the last great campaign against Napoleon it served as Wellington's headquarters. After Waterloo it was one of eighteen fortresses which were placed for five years under his supervision. Though once part of the Netherlands, it had up to the outbreak of the present war been for nearly a century one of France's proud possesions, and prized all the more because from its See one of the most versatile of Frenchmen, Fenelon, derived his title.

Heard on the Train

"Is she as sour as she looks?"

"Sour? Why, if that woman gazed aloft on a starry night she'd curdle the Milky Way."

Extra Profit from Selected Cows

Cows of Good Dairy Type Repay Cost of Extra Feed

One remarkably satisfactory result of keeping simple dairy records yields of milk and cost of feed, is the knowledge gained that cows of good dairy type do repay the cost of extra feed.

One example may be given. Not far from St. Hyacinthe, Quebec, one hundred cows produced 104,854 pounds of milk more during 1916 than one hundred did in 1915. The 1915 records showed that ten were not paying so they were beefed, and again in 1916 eleven were sent to the block, being replaced by better milkers. Better feeding contributed largely to the above noted big increase in mild yield; more corn was fed, more clover and a little higher meal ration.

The value of the extra feed was $605; this produced more milk to the value of $1,677.66, so that the extra clear return was $1,072.66, and the cows were in much better condition.

Dairy records help to select good cows and to ensure larger profit. Write the Dairy Commissioner Ottawa, for free milk and feed record forms.

Spring Growth in France

A letter just received by Mrs. Gertrude Atherton from Mme. d'Andigne, her associate in the admirable work of providing for wounded French soldiers the more delicate food on which recovery so often depends, contains a variously interesting passage:

"Vegetation in France is about two months late this year, but then there has appeared this curious phenomenon—the buds on the grape vines, which often put out double, are now in many cases triple, and we are all anxiously waiting to see whether the change will double the harvest of grapes. And the lilacs, instead of having four petals, as usual, frequently have five this year! It looks like an attempt by nature at compensation."—New York Tribune.

Expectant

She—Did he marry a girl like a magazine cover?

Bella—Yes, and then expected her to work like a cook book.

Miss Paul: Grace doesn't obey anybody.

Miss Pry: No, she doesn't even mind her own business.

Counter Check Books

Of Every Description

and for every line of business. Our books are the Standard of Quality and used from Coast to Coast.

We Specialize on CARBON COATED or BLACK BACK BOOKS, and what we make are the best to be had in Canada.

Duplicate and Triplicate Separate Carbon Leaf Books, in all sizes

Duplicate and Triplicate Carbon Back Books, in all sizes

O. K. Special Triplicate Books, patented

Write us for Samples and Prices before placing your next order, or see our agent, the proprietor of this paper.

Waxed Papers and Sanitary Wrappers

FOR ALL PURPOSES

Waxed Bread and Meat Wrappers, plain and printed. Confectionery Wrappers. Pure Food Waxed Paper Rolls for Home Use. Fruit Wrappers, Etc.

Write for Samples of our G. & B. WAXED PAPERS, used as a meat wrapper. It is both grease and moisture proof and most reasonable in price.

Genuine Vegetable Parchment

FOR BUTTER WRAPPERS

We are large importers of this particular brand of paper. Our prices on 8 x 11 size in 100M quantities and upwards are very low, considering the present high price of this paper. We can supply any quantity printed "Choice Dairy Butter" from stock. No order too large or too small to be looked after carefully.

Our Machinery and Equipment for Waxing and Printing is the most modern and complete in Canada, and ensures you first-class goods and prompt service.

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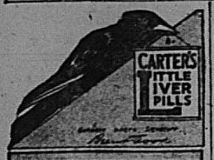


Two Splendid Things

One is plenty of open-air exercise.

If you can't get all of that you should, it's all the more important that you should have the *other* tried-and-true remedy for a torpid liver and bowels that don't act freely and naturally.

Take one pill every night; more only when you're sure it's necessary.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Genuine bears Signature
Brent Good

Colorless faces often show the absence of iron in the blood. **Carter's Iron Pills** will help this condition.

The Christian Church And the War

To Suffer and Die for the Oppressed People of the World

In this hour every Christian church should be a recruiting office for the kingdom of God. Many are the calls which summon us to the field; the honor of our flag; the traditions of our country; the memory of our sainted dead; the blood shed on many a battlefield; the duty of protecting our citizens at home and abroad, to whose protection we have solemnly pledged ourselves in the fundamental law of our Republic; the cry of our kin across the sea, kin in more than blood, kin in their love of liberty. But in all these the Christian church and the Christian ministry should hear the voice of the Master saying "I have come not to send peace, but a sword." And they should lead Christ's followers forth, his cross on their hearts, his sword in their hands, with malice toward none and with charity for all, to fight, to suffer and, if need be, to die for their oppressed and stricken fellow-men.—Lyman Abbott in New York Outlook.

$100 Reward. $100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is catarrh. Catarrh being greatly influenced by constitutional conditions requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in the curative powers of Hall's Catarrh Cure that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Built by American

The debt of Downing street—the hub of the Empire, as it has been termed—to America is worth recalling today. Downing, who built and named it, was born in America and educated at Harvard, where he built his own rooms of timber and glass. On coming to London he showed his Transatlantic enterprise by building the first leadings to the royal cockpit at Whitehall and erecting thereon what are believed to have been the first brick houses of importance in the metropolis.—London Daily Chronicle.

Renew the Joy *of* Living

Don't let ill health any longer rob you of life's pleasures. Get back your appetite, strengthen your digestion, stimulate your liver, regulate your bowels and improve your blood by taking

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Their action is prompt and thorough, and you soon feel their benefits. You will eat more, work better, sleep sounder, and feel new strength after a short course of these dependable pills. They restore healthy conditions, and

are worth a guinea a box

Directions of Special Value to Women are with Every Box. Sold everywhere. In boxes, 25 cents.

Conserve Young Cattle

Slaughter of Calves Results in Great Loss in Meat Production

Wholesale and unnecessary destruction of calves through the country, has influenced W. W. Fraser, recently appointed Live Stock Commissioner for Manitoba, to warn farmers to conserve their young cattle. He urges them against thoughtless slaughter of calves, and states that thousands are destroyed annually, with consequent loss in meat production and dairy supplies.

Could the public be brought to realize the astounding loss annually as a result of this destruction of calves, it would startle the most indifferent, Mr. Fraser states. The possibilities of a shortage of all food supplies which is causing already almost famine prices, is alarming.

The Department of Agriculture working in conjunction with Mr. Fraser, is taking steps to protect calves from slaughter, and more especially among the dairies near the city, where thousands of calves have been sold to butchers or destroyed as soon as they were born. An arrangement is being made between dairymen and farmers whereby farmers can secure calves by paying a nominal charge price, and similar to that paid by butchers, thus preserving a calf that would be sold for $61 to one which when two and a half years old would be worth form $100 to $175.

Should co-operation of all persons concerned be established, the present waste would be turned into a food production increase, with enormous financial benefit to the country, according to Mr. Fraser. Prompt action this year is necessary he stated. He added that they should use the best type of sires in order that the offspring may be of the best quality.

A PERFECT MEDICINE FOR LITTLE ONES

Baby's Own Tablets is the ideal medicine for little ones. They regulate the bowels and stomach; break up colds; cure constipation and indigestion; expel worms and make teething easy. They are guaranteed to be absolutely free from injurious drugs and may be given to the youngest child with perfect safety. Concerning them Mrs. T. M. Forkwall, Mission City, B.C., writes: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for my three little ones and have found them the best medicine a mother can give her children." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A Good Time Was Had

Larry—Phwas th' banquet a success, Dinny?

Dinny—It was. Shure, some wan broke Cassidy's mug wid th' lovin' cup.

Miller's Worm Powders, being in demand everywhere, can be got at any chemist's or drug shop, at very small cost. They are a standard remedy for worm troubles and can be fully relied upon to expel worms from the system and abate the sufferings that worms cause. There are many mothers that rejoice that they found available so effective a remedy for the relief of their children.

"Does Jones, the photographer, do everyone justice?"

"He does more than that; he tempers justice with mercy."

The most obdurate corns and warts fail to resist Holloway's Corn Cure. Try it.

Quite a Difference

Did you notice that in the Kaiser's telegram to the Crown Prince he speaks of carrying through the "fight for existence to a glorious end."? No longer domination, spread of kultur, and a' that, you notice, but merely "existence." There is a world of blasted hopes to be read in that phrase, which may well give the Allies heart.—London Sunday Telegram.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

Consider the Housewife

Tracking Dirt Into the House Causes Endless Work

How often we find ourselves, in our country homes especially, causing our housekeeper an endless amount of work. We shall not call it work but drudgery, that being a name given to chasing a mop over a large kitchen floor, such as is most often found in a country home. How many of us stop to think of how much we can help the busy housewife in her work if we would but do our part in keeping mud out of doors where it belongs. I shall venture to say that we busy men, and we are busy, reach the house by the back door ten times to once by the front door.

I take it that you agree with me this far. If so, what should be our next move? Why not have our front walk at the back as well as one at the back as well as at the front? Why not fix up those old dilapidated steps and put a foot scraper where it may be handy? Then let us build a walk of concrete, boards, brick or anything we may have suitable for such a purpose. Suppose the arrangement of our back yard is such that we can build a walk only to the back gate or to the well; let's do it. Watch the continuation of this article under the heading, "How to Build That Walk."—Frank P. Goeder, Colorado Agricultural College.

Officious Officer—Why do you claim that you're exempt?

Reluctant Recruit—Because I am a miner.

O. O.—A miner, eh? What kind of a miner?

R. R.—Kalsominer.

No Daylight Saving in Russia

The Darkless Summer Nights They Have in Petrograd

Daylight saving would be of no use in Petrograd, capital of Russia, for in the summer months there is little or no daylight to save. By June there is almost no night at all, only a sort of deeper twilight between 12 and 2, when another day is dawning. The sun is still well up in the sky as you go to the theatre. When you drift out into the refreshment room, after the third act, for caviar and smoked salmon sandwiches and tea and kvass, there, through a gap in the curtains, still shines the daylight and white walls of the Petrograd streets.

Walking home toward midnight, you can still read the players' names in the small type of the program with what is left of the daylight. It is light, yet not day; still, yet not night, but a strange, half lit interval between theatrical as those amber twilights that come sometimes before summer windstorms on the prairies. The tops of things, gilded domes far down the street, the thin gold spire of the admiralty, are touched with a light like that which touches mountain peaks before sunrise. Walls facing the west are lit as if by the rising sun. Those just across the street, on the other hand, everything on the west horizon, the whole sky line across the Neva, is in black silhouette. Coming down the Moika canal from the opera, the great dome of St. Isaac's is a colossal dusty amethyst. A moment later, directly beneath it, it is as dead and black as a burnt out volcano.

The light brings a strange alertness. It is as if one had a sort of second sight, had drunk something which turned other people's night into a magic sort of personal day. One walks on and on—though it is bedtime, why go to bed?—down past the wistful bright spire of the admiralty, past the great red piles of the winter palace and the war and foreign offices, and along the river.

The broad Neva is empty, the huge arks that come down from the birch forests, piled with firewood, sleep along the river wall. Across the river the roofs are cut out of dark blue cardboard except where the golden needle of the Church of Peter and Paul picks up the sun. On the curved stone benches, built into the river wall, facing the winter palace and consulats and embassies, boys and girls, the boys in students' military caps and long dark overcoats, sit whispering, making love, planning Russia's future, perhaps, in the face of that long row of cold stones.

One feels strangely wide awake and yet at peace—night without its gloom, day without its worries or reality. And Petrograd becomes beautiful, mysterious and kind—finds, at last, its own individuality. Over the edge of the earth somewhere other cities have their hours—Broadway's lights are flashing; the sun is blazing on the white walls and blue water of Rio. But these white nights are Petrograd's own, and belong to it and this cold white north.

A Word for Beans

Beans do not have to be cooked and canned for preservation. When shelled and dried they will keep perfectly for long periods, and any housekeeper that knows her business, having a stock of beans on hand, will have the means of providing the family table during the whole winter and the ensuing spring with nutritious and tasty food.—Philadelphia Record.

SGT. DUNCAN MACNEIL OF THE CANADIANS

says Dr. Cassell's Tablets Cured his Dyspepsia Completely

Sergeant Duncan MacNeil, of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, writing from Europe (his home address is 116, Pleasant street, Halifax, N.S.) says: "For six years I suffered from frequent attacks of dyspepsia, often being in bed for days at a time. When the war broke out I joined the Expeditionary Force and came to England. I had not been long here, however, when my old trouble returned and I had to go to hospital. While in hospital a friend told me of Dr. Cassell's Tablets, and I decided to try them. The first box brought such pronounced relief that I continued the treatment. To make a long story short, a complete cure was effected."

A free sample of Dr. Cassell's Tablets will be sent to you on receipt of 5 cents for mailing and packing. Address: Harold F. Ritchie & Co., Ltd., 10, McCaul-st., Toronto.

Dr. Cassell's Tablets are the surest home remedy for Dyspepsia, Kidney Trouble, Sleeplessness, Anæmia, Nervous Ailments, Nerve Paralysis, Palpitation, and Weakness in Children. Specially valuable for nursing mothers and during the critical periods of life. Sold by druggists and storekeepers throughout Canada. Prices: One tube, 50 cts; six tubes for the price of five. Beware of imitations said to contain hypophosphites. The genuine of Dr. Cassell's Tablets is known only to the proprietors, and no imitation can ever be the same. Sole Proprietors: Dr. Cassell's Co., Ltd., Manchester, England

The Turtle Auto

Bullets Cannot Hit This Strange War Machine

One of the weirdest looking machines yet devised for use in the world war is being built for the allies in France and Flanders. It is known as the "Turtle Auto," not from its lack of speed, but from its shape. The car is so designed that every part is curved in such a way that a projectile will glance off. No matter from what side or angle a shell is fired, the curved lines of the Turtle auto will offer but a slight resistance. The bullet will glance up or down or horizontally.

The driver sees through a periscope and is entirely protected from bullets. Besides the chafferer the car contains four soldiers who wield rifles through small portholes and a man a four inch gun that can be fired at any angle. It will be interesting to learn what weapon or device the Germans will evolve to combat the "Turtle car," which is said to have been the invention of an American.

Don't work in heavy, leather boots this summer. Wear "Fleet Foot" Shoes. They are honest and sturdy enough to stand the farm work.

Easy and comfortable—light—sensible—and so much cheaper than leather.

When you go out in the evening, wear "Fleet Foot" White Shoes. There are plenty of different styles and shapes, for every occasion, day as well as evening—and they are far less expensive than leather boots.

Next time you go to town, be sure to see the "Fleet Foot" Shoes for summer wear.

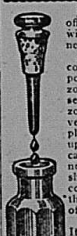
206

Paper Making Secrets

The Oxford Press Syndicate values its formula for making the very thin, tough paper used in the Bibles and encyclopedias at more than $1,000,000. To perfect the process required twenty-five years of hard work and the expenditure of $1,000,000 in cash. A secret of even greater value is the formula for making the paper employed for the Bank of England notes. This is a family possession of the Portals of Lavenstroke, to whom already in two generations it has brought an enormous fortune.

WOMEN! IT IS MAGIC! LIFT OUT ANY CORN

Apply a few drops then lift corns or calluses off with fingers—no pain



Just think! You can lift off any corn or callus without pain or soreness.

A Cincinnati man discovered this ether compound and named it freezone. Any druggist will sell a tiny bottle of freezone, like here shown, for very little cost. You apply a few drops directly upon a tender corn or callus. Instantly the soreness disappears, then shortly you will find the corn or callus so loose that you can lift it right off.

Freezone is wonderful. It dries instantly. It doesn't eat away the corn or callus, but shrivels it up without even irritating the surrounding skin.

Hard, soft or corns between the toes, as well as painful calluses, lift right off. There is no pain before or afterwards. If your druggist hasn't freezone, tell him to order a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house.

Enlarging Stock Yards

Union Stock Yards at Winnipeg to Have Increased Capacity

Directors of the Union Stock yards have decided to increase the capacity of the yards thirty per cent. and the efficiency of handling facilities forty per cent. at a cost approximating $100,000.

The block of pens immediately behind the present covered yards will be roofed, giving 115 additional covered pens; two new alleys with 40 catch pens will be put in off the new scale yards to facilitate the sorting and weighing of stock. At the east of the yards two more new alleys will be installed at the large pens used for shipment of range cattle.

Work on the improvements is to commence immediately with a view to finishing by August.

"How is your garden?"

"Doing pretty fair."

"Anything peeping out that you planted?"

"Yes, there was a big jug handle the day the minister called."

With the Veterans

Men of Mons Who Are Still at The Front

That a good number of the heroes of Mons, are still in the firing line, and not "working at the base, railway stations, supply centres ammunition depots, repair shops, office, canteens and similar places," has been demonsrated fully. Writing on behalf of himself and four comrades in the artillery "Somewhere in France" one soldier says:

We arrived in France August, 1914, and were in the retreat from Mons, and have been through the following battles: Le Cateau, Marne, Aisne, Ypres, Givenchy, Cuinchy, Festubert, Loos, Somme, Ancre and last, but not least, the big Vimy Ridge push. Far from being at the base, etc., we have been in trench mortars for the past twelve months, and have lately been throwing footballs with steel tails at the Boches.

Cheapest of All Oils.—Considering the curative qualities of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil it is the cheapest of all preparations offered to the public. It is to be found in every drug store in Canada from coast to coast and all country merchants keep it for sale. So, being easily procurable and extremely moderate in price, no one should be without a bottle of it.

Aerial Progress

Remarkable Development in Aircraft in the Past Nine Years

The great progress made in the development of aircraft in the last nine years was the subject of a recent lecture in London. In 1908 the Wright brothers flew at a rate of 35 miles an hour, while at the end of last year a speed of 142 miles an hour was attained by a Sopwith monoplane. The farthest distance flown by the Wrights in 1908 was 71-2 miles; the other day a Frenchman came near flying from Verdun to Russia (984 miles). The Wrights in 1908 reached an altitude of 500 feet; both a Frenchman and an Englishman had recently ascended to over 25,000 feet. The rate of ascent in 1909 by a Frenchman was 300 feet in 15 minutes an aviator in England recently ascended 10,000 feet in 15 minutes, the first 5,000 in five minutes, which was equal to the ascent of the fastest lift. Once they found difficulty in carrying a single passenger; now the largest machines take a crew of sixteen and a load of a ton and a half.

Minard's Liniment Used by Physicians.

Difficult to Land Well

The most difficult part of flying is landing. In fact, according to high authorities in the British Flying Corps, nearly the whole art of flying lies in landing and a man who can land well under any conditions will be able to do anything else in the air on his own initiative, given a sound nerve. Nothing but experience makes it possible to land almost anywhere in a bad country with the engines stopped dead, and to drop down faultlessly on to a strange landing place without any indication as to the direction of the wind or the slope of the ground.

Two Washboards For the Price of One!

Both sides of EDDY'S Twin Beaver Washboards can be used—giving double service for the price of one. Made of INDURATED FIBREWARE (which is really pulp hardened and baked by a special process) It cannot splinter or fall apart. Won't hurt your fingers or tear you clothes. Double value for your money—almost life lasting. Don't do another washing until you get one.

ASK YOUR DEALER.

The E. B. Eddy Company Limited
HULL - - CANADA

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY

KINGSTON ONTARIO

ARTS
MEDICINE EDUCATION
APPLIED SCIENCE
Mining, Chemical, Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.

HOME STUDY
Arts Course by correspondence. Degree with one year's attendance.

Summer School July and August — Navigation School December to April

18 GEO. Y. CHOWN, Registrar

Setting a Good Example

Action of C.P.R. an Incentive to Everyone

Mr. Charles H. Webster, secretary of the Live Stock Section of the Winnipeg Industrial Bureau, advises that he has been informed that the C.P.R., living up to the aims and objects of the Live Stock Section of the Bureau, have discontinued serving on any of their menus, veal, suckling pig, young lambs and squabs.

The order is taking place on all their lake boats, Pacific and Atlantic steamers, B.C. coast steamers, B.C. lake steamers, C.R.R. dining cars and C.P.R. hotels.

It is needless to say that when a large corporation like the C.P.R. takes such drastic steps that it should be an incentive to everyone to assist in a movement of this kind for preserving young animals, and also increasing the live stock production of our country.

"Do you tell your husband every thing?"

"No; he won't listen to me more than three or "four hours at a stretch."

Redpath SUGAR

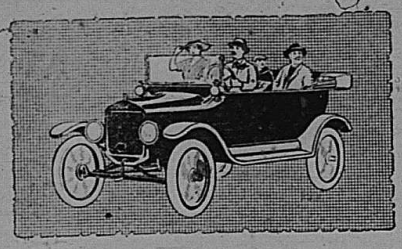
is made in one grade only—the highest. So there is no danger of getting "seconds" when you buy Redpath in the original Cartons or Bags.

"Let Redpath Sweeten it."

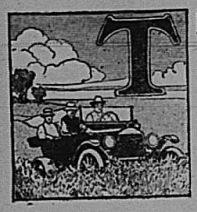
2 and 5 lb. Cartons—10, 20, 50 and 100 lb. Bags.

Canada Sugar Refining Co., Limited, Montreal.

Buy Your Ford NOW Positively no Reduction in Price



THE NEW MODEL WHICH HAS BECOME EXCEEDINGLY POPULAR IN ELKHORN AND THROUGHOUT THE WEST



THE FORD Company have in the past announced a reduction in the price of their car which has been effective at the beginning of the contract year, August 1st. Owing to the continued rise in price of raw material, all local dealers have been advised that there will be no reduction this year and that no guarantee can be given that there will be no price increase on or after August 1st, 1917.

In view of this advice, I immediately secured a large shipment of these popular cars so that prospective purchasers might take advantage of the current price which is---

$495.00

F.O.B. FORD, ONTARIO

---thus you may be assured of saving considerable if you place your order NOW. Don't delay, "Time means Money" in this respect.

Yours for business,

W. J. PHILLIPS

The Ford Dealer. ELKHORN, MAN.

Moral : BUY YOUR FORD AT ONCE

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST LAND REGULATIONS.

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency) on certain conditions.

Duties.—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price $3.00 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres of extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth $300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY C.M.G.

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior

C. W. CROSBY
Commissioner in B.R
ELKHORN, - MANITOBA

W. MANCHESTER, D.V.S.
Graduate of McGill University
Office Phone will be announced shortly
RESIDENCE PHONE 13, ELKHORN

J. Harvey Miller
Dealer in Agricultural Implements, Auctioneer and Real Estate Agent.
ELKHORN, MAN.

JOHN PRITCHARD, LL.B.
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC, ETC.
PHONE 6 — P.O. DRAWER 619
Virden. Manitoba.

R. N. SCOTNEY, B. A.
Solicitor and Notary Public
Commissioner in B.R.
ELKHORN, - MAN.

GOULTER & CHALMERS
H. H. GOULTER. J. H. CHALMERS.
Barristers, Attorneys, Notaries Public
Office.—
Bank of Ottawa Building., Virden.
Money to Loan on Farm & Town Properties

Country Correspondents Wanted

TELEPHONE No. 42

HAIL Insurance
The Excess Insurance Company, Limited
OF LONDON, ENGLAND
Assets ..... over $5,000,000.00
Capital and Reserve $1,634,000.00

Just call phone 38 and I will drive out and take your application.
Insure early, it costs no more.

AGENT:
W. DAVEY
ELKHORN, - MANITOBA

THAT NEW SUIT
Will give you satisfaction if tailored by an expert from the best material at a reasonable price with fit guaranteed—CALL IN AND TALK IT OVER.

CLEANING AND PRESSING A SPECIALTY

FRED ACORN
Next Barber Shop. ELKHORN

Matrimonial

ELLIS-INGRAM—BYRNE

The wedding took place at St. Cross, on Thursday morning of Mr. L. Ellis-Ingram, late King's Royal Rifle Corps (son of the late Rev. Errington Ellis-Ingram, of Toronto, Canada), and Isabel Mary daughter of the late Rev. H. B. Byrne and of Mrs. Byrne, of Milford House, Winchester. The church was tastefully decorated with arum lilies, bamboos, palms, marguerites, and other white flowers by Mrs. and the Misses Causton and the service was choral. The officiating clergy were the Master of St. Cross (the Rev. Canon Causton) and the Rev. H. Midmidwinter. The hymns sung were Nos. 330 and 376. The bride who was escorted up the aisle by her cousin (Mr. Lionel Byrne, of Eton College), and given away by her mother, wore a dress of pale green satin shot with white, and trimmed with old lace and paste ornaments, with a hat of cream silk and ostrich feathers to match. She carried a boquet of pale pink carnations, white heather, maple leaves, and asparagus fern, tied with the colours of the King's Royal Rifle Corps. Miss Bathshura Kirby was the bridesmaid and she wore a dress of pink crepe de chine, with a white hat trimmed with pink roses, carrying a basket of pale pink carnations The best man was the Rev. Cecil Midwinter, Vicar of Wood Green. After the service a reception was held at Milford House, the guests including Mr. and Mrs. Lionel Byrne, of Eton College; Mr. A. H. Tod, of Charterhouse School; Major Tod, Miss R. Byrne, Miss A. F. Tod, Mrs. E. Midwinter, Mrs. E. Tod, the Master of St. Cross, the Rev. C. Midwinter, the Rev. and Mrs. H. Midwinter, Mrs. and Miss Marlow Wilkinson, Miss Leard, Miss E. Ripley, the Rev. Canon Wilgress, Mr. and Mrs. A. Kirby, Miss Bathshua Kirby, and Capt. and Mrs. Pearson. Later in the day the bride and bridegroom left to spend their honeymoon, the bride's travelling dress being of blue silk crepe with Honiton Lace and a black hat. The beautiful flowers were supplied from Newton's Nursery, St. Cross.

The above was taken from the Hampshire Chronicle of June 9th, and will be read with interest by Sergt. Ingrams many old friends in this district.

Wallace Council

(Continued from front pege)

Nelson—Blakeman — That we grant $50 to the British Sailors Relief Fund.—C.

Larmer—Chapple-That we grant $25 to the Hargrave cemetery for repairs.—C.

Blakeman—Swan— That Councilor Nelson be instructed to have gravel pits on Provincial Highway west of Elkhorn fenced.—C.

Swan—Blakeman—That we put a tax of $2 on every dog. Bona fide farmers to be allowed one dog free.—Lost.

By-law No. 576, to regulate traffic over bridges was passed.

The Clerk was instructed to have notices prepared and posted on all wooden bridges—"That the passage of any traction engine or load exceeding three tons in weight over this bridge is strictly prohibited.

By-law No. 577, to borrow certain monies to meet the current expenses of the Telephone System was passed.

General and Telephone accounts having been examined and endorsed by the Finance Committee were ordered paid.

Council adjourned to meet at Virden on July 26th at 10 a.m.

Business Locals

FOR SALE—Ford car. Mechanically perfect. Apply to—
Mr. Vodden, Elkhorn.

STRAYED from my farm sec. 24-11-29, about the end of April a yearling grade steer, red. Any information leading to its recovery will be thankfully received by—
H. Burton, Phone 83—24.

STRAYED—from my farm about April 20th, a Hereford, two yr. old, red, white face, small triangle cut in right ear, dehorned. Information leading to the recovery of same will be appreciated.—
W. Lipsey,
Phone 89—4, Elkhorn

Dr. de Van's Female Pills
A reliable French regulator never fails. These pills are exceedingly powerful in regulating the generative portion of the female system. Refuse all cheap imitations. Dr. de Van's are sold at $5 a box, or three for $10. Mailed to any address. The Scobell Drug Co., St. Catharines, Ont.

Electric Restorer for Men
Phosphonol guarantees every nerve in the body to its proper tension; restores vim and vitality. Premature decay and all weakness resulted at once. Phosphonol will make you a new man. Price $1 a box, or two for $5. Mailed to any address. The Scobell Drug Co., St. Catharines, Ont.

A. M. FRAZER & SON
INSURANCE OF ALL KINDS
$1000 to let out on good security
FARMS FOR SALE
AGENTS FOR
Star Poultry Supplies
and Vermin Destroyer for Horses, Cattle, Sheep Pigs and Poultry

A. M. FRAZER & SON
ommissioners in B.
Office over the Post Office
ELKHORN - MANITOBA

ELKHORN LODGE
No. 74
G.R.M., A.F.&A.M.
Holds its Regular Meeting in the Masonic Hall, on Monday, July 30 at 8 p. m. Visiting Brothers welcome.
J. R. GROAT, W. M. — H. J. JONES, Sec.

COURT OF ELKS
NO. 21
Will meet in the Masonic Temple, Elkhorn on
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 1, 1917, at 8 p.m., sharp.
W. J. MONTGOMERY, C.R.
F. C. NORRIS, F.S. — A. B. STATHAM, R.S.

ALEXANDRA LODGE
NO. 46
I.O.O.F.
ELKHORN, - MAN.
Meets every Thursday in the Masonic Temple, at 8 p.m.
Visiting brethren welcome
W. H. HEAD, N.G. — R. M. FRAZER, Sec.

THE ELKHORN MERCURY DIRECTORY

MUNICIPALITY OF THE VILLAGE OF ELKHORN
J. Mooney, Mayor.
Councillors:
C. G. Webster — C. W. Crosby
J. H. Carscadden — W. Davey
A. M. Frazer, Sec.-Treas.
Jos. Webster, Assessor.

RURAL MUNICIPALITY OF WALLACE
Chas. E. Ivens, Reeve
Councillors:
H. Larmer — Ed. Naylen.
A. J. Swan. — H. Nelson
Geo. E. Blakeman. — J. O'Neil
W. Whiteford, Sec.-Treas., Vir'dn
A. Odell, Assessor, Hargrave

COUNTY COURT OF ELKHORN
Hon. T. D. Cumberland, Judge.
W. Davey, Clerk.
A. B. Statham (pro tem.) Bailiff.
Court Sittings—March June September December

ELKHORN BOARD OF TRADE
C. G. WEBSTER, President
J. MOONEY, Secretary-Treasurer

ELKHORN SCHOOL DISTRICT No. 366
R. DE W. WALLER, Chairman
W. J. TINLINE
C. W. CROSBY, Sec.-Treasurer.

THE CHURCHES

St. Mark's (Anglican)
Sunday School at 3.00 p.m.
Evening Service, 7.30 p.m.

First Presbyterian
Rev. R. B. Ledingham, B.A.
Sunday School at 11 a.m.
Evening Service, 7.30 p.m.

Trinity Methodist
Rev. D. B. Kennedy
Sunday School at 2.30 p.m.
Evening Service, 7.30 p.m.

C. P. R. TIME TABLE

Going East
No. 62 ..... at 1.45
No. 54 daily ex. Sun.. at 14.55
No. 4 ..... at 11.30

No. 60 (Branch) ..... at 21.33
Tues., Thurs., Sat.

Going West
No. 61 ..... at 5.12
No. 53 daily ex. Sun.. at 14.55
No. 3 ..... at 18.17
No. 59 (Branch) ..... at 9.18
Tues., Thurs., Sat.